TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 49 SEPTEMBER 12, 1935 No. 2

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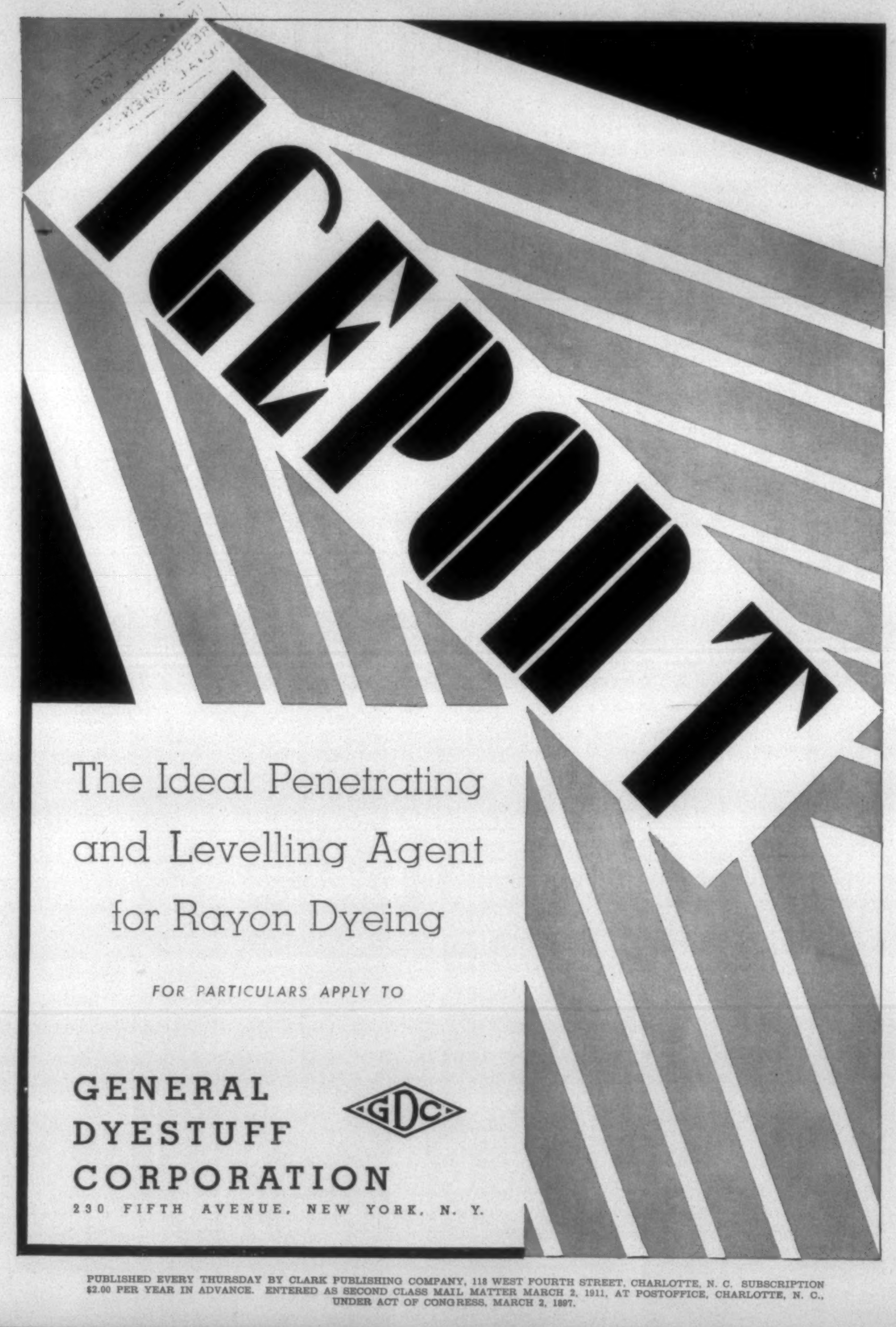

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 49—NO. 2 SEPTEMBER 12, 1935

The Fall Outlook

By D. H. Hill, Jr.

THE fall outlook for the textile mills appears much better than was expected two months ago. The very much better business that was done in August has materially changed the situation. Sales during that month were the largest in any month this year. This business, coming on the heels of an extended period of curtailment, had a very healthy effect. Prices have advanced, not enough, to be sure, but at least enough, in the face of the cotton decline, to give the mills a much better opportunity for profit-making this fall.

The general market opinion is that September business should be well ahead of that done in August. There are several reasons for this view. In the first place, while buying was active in August, it is known that many of the largest cotton goods distributors have not covered their fall needs by any means. In view of the present situation, it is not too much to expect that very good business should develop during September. With an upward price trend now in evidence, it is reasonable to expect that buyers are not going to delay much longer. This, coupled with the fact that seasonal buying has been pretty well delayed all along the line, makes it appear that an active market is in prospect.

It is generally admitted that if the mills can get prices to a point where moderate profits are assured, that cotton goods production should show a good increase during the present month. While August business was good, mill continued to curtail. The best estimates place production during that month at about 80 per cent of single shift capacity, possibly a little lower. The larger buying proved a material factor in reducing stocks last month.

Business done recently has been sufficiently large to show buyers that there may develop a real shortage in some lines. Already there is talk of inability to secure desired deliveries and the fact that some lines of finished goods are in very short supply. Some of the larger buyers, finding it difficult to secure prompt deliveries, are expected to increase their forward purchases during the current month.

As a whole, the mills have been slow to sell for delivery beyond October, due to the present price situation. While gray goods have advanced from three to five-eighths cents per yard during the past month and cotton prices have shown a decline of almost a cent and a half per pound, present prices of cotton goods are not high enough to move the mills over the black ink side of the lerger. Cautious selling, plus cautious production schedules, should give the mills a chance to go into the last quarter of the year on a much more encouraging basis.

A good deal has been said about huge purchases of cotton goods by the government relief agencies. The newspapers have made much of this prospective buying. The top figure mentioned was 150,000,000 yards. This is only about twice the amount that has been traded in in two recent weeks. However, with deliveries for government account designated as beginning early next month, buyers who are in need of prompt goods may feel the urge to get in the market ahead of government contracts. Incidentally, it is hard to blame the garment manufacturers from protesting the government "sewing room" plan of garment production. The garment manufacturers argue that if the government needs garments equivalent to 1,500,000 yards of goods, it should purchase them direct from the garment makers rather than throw that much business into relief sewing rooms, where relief workers are to make garments for other relief workers. It is, to say the least, a program that smacks a good deal of the "production for use, rather than for profit" ideas that are so dear to the hearts of the young Brain Trusters.

The foregoing rather brief summary of the

(*Continued on Page 24*)

Japanese Hosiery Hurts Domestic Trade

THE extent to which imports of hosiery from Japan are handicapping the mills in this country is described in the following from the *Journal of Commerce*:

Steadily increasing imports of hosiery from Japan are showing not only in the way of larger figures, but also in price competition with merchandise made by domestic manufacturers. In Washington circles, including Cabinet members, the habit has been, whenever Japanese competition in textiles was mentioned, to point out how small the actual imports from that country were. But the fact is now, that irrespective of the size of the import figures, the hosiery coming into this country from Japan, is actually pushing certain numbers of goods made in this country, right off the shelves of jobbers and retailers.

There is a popular priced men's hose, which in trade terms is known as a random sock, with a look that might pass for a wool number. It has been a big seller in recent years at this time of the year. It is actually made of cotton with rayon flecks through it, giving it the desired random or wool effect. Domestic manufacturers have been selling this sock at around $1 to $1.05 per dozen, which represents a close price, competition here being severe. Some manufacturers have claimed that it actually cost them 84c a dozen to make this style. So they were not getting rich at a price of $1 to $1.05 per dozen.

JAPANESE GOODS AT 80c

Now this same sock can be brought in from Japan, and duty paid, delivered to the jobber's door at 80c a dozen. This is being done right along, and those buyers who were using American goods of the same kind, are naturally they hate to buy the foreign article, and a few, very few maintain that they will have nothing to do with Japanese hosiery. But the fact remains that many jobbers right here in New York, for example, on the East Side and Broadway are buying the Japanese number and consequently passing up the same style from manufacturers that they have been long dealing with.

The prices quoted on the American made number of this kind are, of course, f.o.b. mill, meaning that the buyer pays freight and cartage. But the price on the imported Japanese goods are delivered to the store, making another decisive factor in favor of the foreign merchandise. The Japanese goods come in bales of 200 dozens and in bundles. Bundle packing is the accepted practice also of the American manufacturers for this style merchandise.

One hosiery agent has recently been allowed by his American manufacturer to offer a special lot of these random goods at as low as 90c a dozen, but he reports he has found no buyers. At the prices asked for this number by American manufacturers it could pass through the jobbers' hands and retail at 15c a pair, insuring a not excessive profit for all concerned. The chains, buying direct, would probably offer it at seasons of the year at somewhat less than this, perhaps 13c a pair. Bought at 80c a dozen, the price on the Japanese goods, it could be readily offered by the chains at as low as 10c a pair, which is out of the question for the average retailer buying through the jobber.

Of late the interest in this particular hosiery number from Japan has been growing. As stated, many jobbers throughout the New York market have taken it up, and merchants on Broadway and uptown also have gone in for it. One large distributing house uptown is understood to have been developing its Japanese hosiery lines steadily, and the rumor at one time was that its buyer had recently gone to that country to make closer connections for bringing in this merchandise.

The question has arisen how the Japanese manufacturers can make this particular number and sell it here at the price quoted. One explanation that has been heard in the market is to the effect that the actual manufacturing cost of the number in Japan amounts to only 40c a dozen. On top of this add the 45 per cent duty and freight and other charges, and merchants see a chance to sell it at the quoted price of 80c a dozen, with a profit. The manufacturing costs in Japan, in other words, amount to only about one-half those in America.

There are other numbers of hosiery, all men's or children's, coming into the country at the present time. Earlier in the year the cheaper all-cotton men's fancy numbers were being imported from Japan and selling as low as 60c to 62½c a dozen. Children's socks also were imported, some being offered, it is reported, at 37½c a dozen.

JULY IMPORTS HIGHER

The latest import figures on hosiery are for the month of July. They have been compiled by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, and show that not only are the imports steadily rising, but that Japan is the principal, almost the sole factor in the situation. The July imports amounted in cotton hosiery numbers to 48,951 dozen pairs, valued at $27,606. A year ago the figure for the same month was 23,674 dozens. Of the July total this year, Japan accounted for 46,388 dozens, which just about makes it the only factor in the field.

Since January 1st this year the imports of cotton hosiery have amounted to 332,511 dozens, as against 269,585 dozens for the seven months of 1934. Of the seven months' total this year, Japan made up 252,313 dozens. The industry realizes that these total import figures seem small compared with the extremely large production that this country is accustomed to. But the point is not entirely in size, it is in concentration on particular numbers, and the making of prices that undersell and supplant American goods in this market. The market on a popular large selling number, such as the random men's sock just mentioned, can be made by a comparatively small offering of goods at much lower prices, as in this case. Not all can be supplied by the imports, but if the foreign manufacturer is encouraged to make more merchandise for a favorable market, the natural outcome will be for him to do so. That is just what is reflected, domestic manufacturers claim, in the rising import figures from Japan. That country has gotten a foothold, and according to all experience, will work the market as long as conditions remain favorable.

Mechanical Cotton Pickers

THERE have been hundreds of machines built and patented which claimed in the petition for the patent that they would harvest cotton. The men who gave many hours of thought to the problem and spent lots of time and money building their machines, were sincere in their belief that the machine they had developed would meet with the approval and acceptance of the cotton grower. When these machines were put to the test they failed to measure up to the requirements and to meet the standard set by the hand pickers.

Why has it been so difficult to build a machine that would pick cotton well enough to compete with the hand picker? After several years of observing, talking and experimenting, it seems to me that the main problems to overcome are:

1. All cotton bolls on a plant do not mature, ripen and open at the same time, thus presenting a different problem than do wheat, corn and other field crops.
2. There is a variation in the size of the plant; the amount of foliage; the number of fruiting and vegetative branches; the size of the boll and its manner of opening; the storm resistance of the variety; the length of staple, and the degree which the cotton will fluff or protrude out of the boll.
3. Insect injury causes many bolls to open only partially.
4. Varying conditions from field to field is a serious problem.

Now let us consider the types of machines available and see if they can cope with all the difficulties enumerated above.

The Stripper Type

More cotton has been harvested with this type of mechanical cotton harvester than with all the other types made. For example, in 1926 more than 100,000 bales of cotton were stripped (sledded) in northwest Texas and Oklahoma. A large number of bales were harvested by the stripper method in these regions up to 1932. On account of labor and economic conditions and the prevailing price of cotton very little cotton was harvested by machinery in 1933 and 1934. When these factors favor mechanical harvesting the machines now stored away will be brought out and used.

These are several reasons why mechanical strippers have been used so extensively.

First: They are cheap, ranging in price from $20 to $40 for home-made sleds to $195 for one-row horsedrawn commercial strippers.

Second: They are simple mechanically and easy to operate. There is nothing much to get out of fix and they have a small number of moving parts.

Third: One man can handle the machine and he does not have to be an expert mechanic to keep it going. Its operation is as simple as a mowing machine or binder.

Fourth: The cotton is stripped off the stalk along with the boll. It is true much trash is also gathered but the cleaning equipment at the gin does a fair job of removing this trash as well as the burs from the cotton.

The stripper, while better, perhaps, than any of the mechanical harvesters, is nevertheless not the ideal cotton harvester. Considering the various disadvantages, we find that too much trash is harvested with the cotton; the grade of the lint is lowered; green, unopen bolls are harvested with the mature open bolls, unless frost or leaf worms have removed the foliage; too many green leaves are pulled off the plant with the cotton. To give a good sample of cotton, the stripper needs an attachment to remove all the green, unopen bolls and practically all the green leaves as well as the burs and trash. Such attachments are now being rapidly perfected.

Even though more cotton has been harvested by the stripper type cotton harvester most inventors have tried to perfect a machine that will pick the cotton from the boll like it is done by hand.

The Picker Type

The mechanical picker does not have fingers which will automatically hunt the bolls on the plant. As a substitute for fingers, spindles are used and placed on a round drum or on a belt. Then, as the machine moves forward along the row ,the drum or belt is rotated just fast enough so that the spindles are practically stationary while they project through the leaves and branches of the plant. These rotating spindles are arranged thick enough on the drums and belts so that at least one of them will come in contact with each boll of cotton on the plant.

There are several problems to be overcome by the mechanical cotton picker. The greatest problem is getting all of the cotton out of the boll. Most machines can do an excellent job of picking if the cotton in the boll is well fluffed out and easy to remove from the boll. In other words, it is necessary for the cotton to be in a fluffy condition so that the picking unit (spindles) can catch the fiber, wind it around the spindles or twist it out of the boll. Here is where a boll that opens wide plays an important part. It permits the cotton to fluff out and to be easily removed. But if a windstorm comes before the cotton is picked this fluffy cotton fares badly.

Other Considerations

Heavy foliage, long fruiting and vegetative branches cut down the efficiency of a mechanical cotton picker. The length of staple must also be considered. In the long-stapled cottons, the fibers are intermingled from one seed to another so that if you catch the tip end of the lock all of it may be pulled out of the boll, while with the short staple varieties such would not be the case. Then in the case of the insect-injured bolls that only partially open, and are always hard to pick even by hand, a hard problem is presented for a machine. Another problem already mentioned is varying field conditions. No machine yet made will perform well on rough ground, fields that have been terraced, wet fields, rows having low and high plants, and under various other conditions.

Before harvesting of cotton with a machine can be done successfully either with stripper or picker type some defects must be overcome. Even when the mechanism for the task is completed the question as to the ability of the machine to stand the wear and tear of use under average field conditions, manipulated by an unskilled operator, will yet not be answered. However, I believe the successful machine will be produced and will be put into use in our cotton fields. When this is accomplished there will then be a new surplus labor problem in the South.—***Cotton Digest.***

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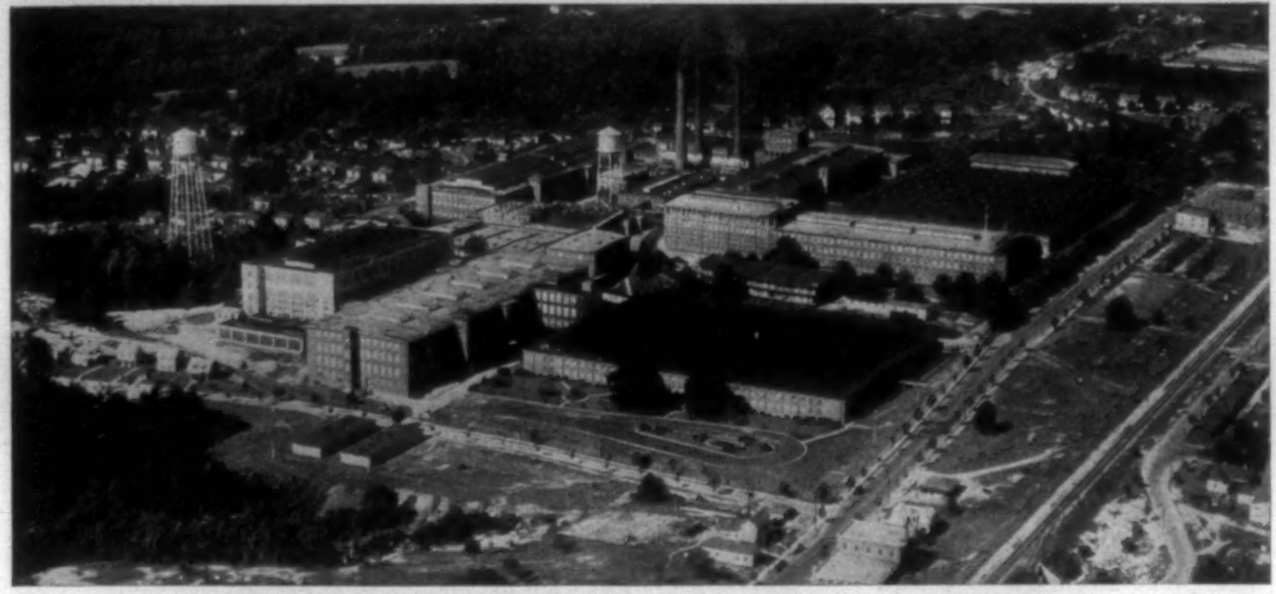
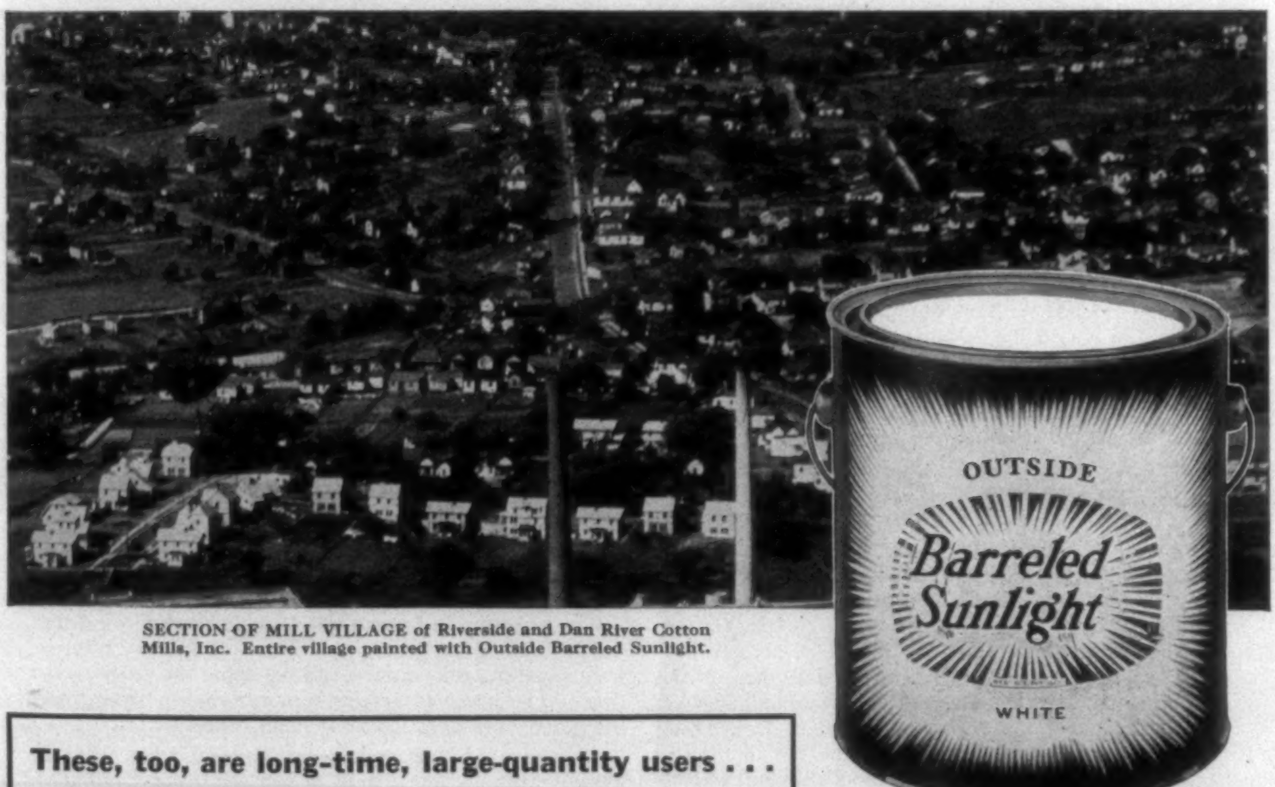


THE DAN RIVER MILL of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., painted throughout with Barreled Sunlight. Their Riverside Mill is also painted throughout with Barreled Sunlight.



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What I Saw In Russia

(By Adam Tawdul, former Communist who returned to Russia after many years' absence and who now describes what he found.)

(Reprint from New York American)

THERE were large rural areas in Russia which were not stricken by the famine, but they did not escape the punitive scourge of the Stalin machine.

These areas were designated as "satisfactory" zones. Into one of these "satisfactory" villages, Novy Bug, not far from the Rumanian border, I went in 1933 and spent a month living among the peasants.

Here the agriculturists collected a crop which was about one-third of the average harvest in that section. But the government levies in grain remained as in previous years, with disastrous results. The tax collectors were like locusts, they devoured all the yield of the soil.

The tax was imposed not only upon the land and the crops, but on chickens, bees, goats, vegetable gardens and literally every source of life.

In this "satisfactory" area, as in many similar districts, the entire population did not perish, because many managed to conceal part of their belongings.

Peasants had cows and horses and pigs hidden away. Others had strips of cultivated land unreported to the authorities.

Of the cattle left in the village, few looked well-fed and healthy. In the daytime few people were to be seen in the streets. And when they appeared, their faces betrayed fear. It was difficult to obtain milk or bread.

During the harvesting season, police and troops were mobilized to see that no grain was stolen. The school children were organized as a corps of spies, and the authorities incited them to inform against their own families by gifts, threats and competitive games.

Watchtowers were erected in the fields at strategic intersections, and sentries with rifles stood guard there to see to it that no one should creep toward a stack of grain and rob the government of a little bread.

I received the impression that I was in a region occupied by an invading army. The result was that in this "satisfactory" area only ten per cent of the population, above the normal mortality, perished. A greater percentage simply fled. Some of these fugitives died on the road, others managed to find work elsewhere and survive.

There is a government grain elevator in Novy Bug. Here, from all over the countryside, the tax in kind is delivered to the authorities. When the horses and wagons are gone, toward evening, there is left on the ground some manure, some straw and a negligible quantity of grain.

After sunset I saw the silhouettes of women and children in front of the elevator. They were collecting the refuse and carrying it away, and they did it with the greatest of caution. To get caught would mean being stamped as a "Kulak" or "damager."

Sometimes these shadows would be fired upon by the sentries or by a detachment of cavalry. I heard shots almost every night. Those who were wounded would be carried away by their fellow-conspirators.

While I was in Novy Bug, an old woman was shot in the leg and left lying there while picking the remnants on the ground around the elevator. These remnants, consisting of straw and odd grains of wheat or rye, would be mixed with the bark of trees and potato peelings. The mixture would then be baked as "bread."

Now the peasants of the Novy Bug district produced enough grain to subsist, what with their other means, until the next harvest. But the Soviet Government made it impossible for them to survive. The following winter, it was reported to me, upon orders from the "Center" the tax was reduced, but it was too late. The staff of life had been snatched out of these villages, and the Stalin regime does not believe in famine relief.

Half of rural Russia was listed as "satisfactory" because of the crops, but the Communist dictatorship brought the famine there.

I traveled through many of these zones. It was seldom that I saw the cowherd in the morning gather a full herd of cows. A goat or a pig was a rare sight. It was almost impossible, for any money, to secure a team of horses in a village.

The Kharkov tractor plant was the patron of a collectivized village named Lysevo in the province of Kharkov. I went there as a member of a delegation to present a tractor to our proteges. The hungry members of the collective were compelled to meet us with banners and songs. As representatives of the tractor plant, we were given a banquet and served drinks.

This system of patronage, so common in the Soviet system, is a heavy burden both on the workers and the peasants. The toilers of the industrial plants act as patrons, which means that part of their earnings goes to maintain the parasites who represent them.

The toilers of the soil in turn yield some of their badly needed produce to the parasites representing them for entertainments and the reception of delegations.

I investigated the condition of Lysevo, while my comrades were feasting and making speeches, and discovered that the famine had hit the region hard.

The government taxes decimated the population. Yet the survivors were there to greet us, to cheer us, and to see their last bit of bread handed over to the delegates of the workers' and peasants' government.

The reception in Lysevo was to me a symbol of all that was going on in Russia. Millions of famine refugees were sweeping the country and besieging the cities at the time. The passport system was introduced to keep out the hungry peasants from the main towns.

Hundreds of thousands were expelled from Moscow alone. Millions more were driven out from Leningrad, Kharkov, Kiev, Odessa and other urban centers. The cry for bread echoed from one end of the country to the other.

Simultaneous with that cry, one could hear the strains of the "Internationale," the beat of the Red Army marching in parades and reviews, and "enthusiastic" speeches about the achievements of the Communist planned economy.

To many observers who listened to the sounds of Stalin's official drum-beaters it seemed that the Soviet Union was going over the top in grand fashion. But those of us who were in the Stalin trenches knew all the time that the Russian people were being crucified in a world devoid of understanding.

Plain Talk on Textile Situation

Jacobs Cites Factors Retarding Textile Progress

IN an address before the Chester (S. C.) Rotary Club, William P. Jacobs, secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, was sharply critical of a number of influences that have affected textile progress in the South. His remarks follow:

I wish to discuss with you gentlemen a few of the vital factors affecting the cotton textile industry in the South, and bring to your attention some of the most serious problems affecting the development of industry in this section. In order to do this, it is necessary for me to go back a couple of centuries and give you a brief, historical sketch, the first scene of which is located in Old England.

Cotton manufacturing became of age, industrially speaking, when Arkwright introduced his newly-invented spinning frame in England. It represented quite a radical departure from the old hand-loom method then in vogue in the cottages of the British Empire. It met with a tremendous resistance, for the short-sighted workers felt that the introduction of labor-saving machinery would deprive them of their livelihood. Little did they think that the new invention would not only not deprive them of their livelihood, but would give them opportunities of greater remuneration and greater production, and develop positions for the countless thousands, and hundreds of thousands of their children and children's children through the centuries to come. Nevertheless they resisted the introduction of the Arkwright machine so severely that they actually burned his first factory and destroyed all of the machinery therein.

In spite of all of these difficulties which naturally surround rapidly-growing new thought, Arkwright prevailed and the textile industry developed rapidly in the British Isles for many years, and finally attained a degree of permanency and prosperity.

However, the more prosperous the industry became, the more beset with industrial difficulties they found themselves. Every man, woman and child, and every branch of the government; in fact, everyone seemed to be intent upon helping to share the profits with the prosperous industry. As a consequence, the workers demanded more pay. The tax authorities demanded more income provisions for government. The transportation agencies demanded more for their services. On every hand elements entered into the picture that forced the raising of the cost of manufacture in England. Conditions became so unbearable that after being beset with higher costs on one hand and restrictive legislation on the other, the industry had to look about for another place to move.

New England Development

It saw in New England great possibility for development and a field where labor was abundant. Within a generation, therefore, industry had moved on to New England and begun its development.

In New England the textile development went through very much the same experience as in the old country. After the initial difficulties it began to prosper to an extent and ran into the same inevitable precipitation of high costs, only the disease became very much more aggravated and more dangerous in the new world than in the old world, Antagonistic, restrictive legislation became much more intense and costs much higher than the previous generations had seen. Poisonous leadership which created havoc in Old England raised its head in New England and stirred up such serious troubles that the industry moved on and selected the South as the most favorable position for its development.

It is significant that among the high costs in New England there were found not only the old high costs of Old New England, but new forms, such as high power rates, and other factors that the new type of civilization had brought into being. The tax rate per spindle paid by the New England mills reached such a high point that it was the highest in the world, and as industry began to migrate to the South the tax authorities became frantic and did everything in their power to try to hold the industry, but they acted too late, and after the industry was gone, they not only had lost their principal asset, but had reduced their tax rate to such a point (in many instances offering complete tax immunity) that the municipalities did not have sufficient funds with which to operate and had to go into liquidation in some cases.

Mills Earn Two Per Cent

Industry prospered in the South—not as much perhaps as it had prospered elsewhere, because they had to start on a comparatively high cost at the beginning. The records will show that the Southern industry has, for the period of its existence, hardly earned for its stockholders as much as 2 per cent on its investment. There were many lean years in which heavy losses were sustained.

As the industry reached a reasonable degree of prosperity, however, in the South, the same selfish element entered into the picture. Labor renewed its ever-present demand for higher wages and shorter hours of operation. Local and State governments began to demand higher taxes, until the cotton mills of South Carolina reached the unenviable position of paying the highest tax rate paid per spindle in the textile world. Power rates went up. Transportation rates went up so high that at the present time you can buy a bale of cotton in Dallas, Texas, ship it to Tokyo, Japan, manufacture it into goods, and ship the goods back to New York City at a freight rate hardly more than half the freight rate that is charged you for the purchase of the same bale of cotton in Dallas, Texas, and shipment of the cotton to Greenville, S. C., manufacturing it into goods and shipping on to New Yorkk.

World Wide Program

All seem to lose sight of the fact that the cotton textile industry has a serious world-wide, competitive problem to face. Everyone seems to wish to share the profits of the cotton mills and raise their costs, regardless of consequences. The Legislatures of the South entered into the picture and passed restrictive legislation which made the operation of a mill even more expensive and more difficult. Even the farmers demanded, through the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, a share of the cotton mill profits. Through this demand there was born the well-known processing tax, which is nothing more nor less than a division of the profits of the cotton mills for the benefit of the farmers. This was a thoroughly unnatural, unsound step, which could not even be justified by a strenuous emergency, but a step which was undertaken because of the helpless position of the cotton mills.

On top of this, as if the costs of the mills were not already too high, our college professor friends created a grand and glorious new bird, which involved the still further raising of cotton mill costs, increase of wages and shortening of hours, regardless of consequences, and in spite of the fact that the mills were already unable to meet world competition with such high costs.

There can be only one effect of this unfortunate tendency. If continued as it has been in the past, it will inevitably shove the mills along in their migration and the next stop will be in the Argentine, in Brazil, Central America, China, or any other country where lower wages will be found, and reasonable governmental attitude from a tax standpoint, and where cotton goods can be manufactured at a cost that will meet world competition.

This short-sighted policy, first expressed by labor and later by politically-minded agents of government, has served through generations past to bleed each favored land of its principal asset, and drive its industry on to realms beyond. It is most unfortunate that we, in our short-sightedness, have been unable to profit by the experiences of the past.

Paid Racketeers

The price point that I wish to make, however, and the purpose of this preliminary picture, is to point out that down through the ages fundamentally the majority of the laborers have not been unreasonable in their demands. Their temper has been whipped into frenzies upon occasions by paid racketeers and organized leaders, who have had practically no interest in the welfare of labor except the ability of labor to pay the dues to keep the leaders in office. As it was, the workmen in Old England, the reasonable men and women, dependent upon the textile industry for their livelihood, that could have been made to see the light, but for the hot-headed few who saw in labor leadership a racketeering opportunity for playing upon men's emotions so as to bring them personal gain. It was the paid organizers who created havoc in New England, and the same is true in the South today. All of our labor troubles today are represented by the short-sighted, selfish attitudes of a hand full of paid organizers or racketeers who are seeking to destroy the very fundamentals of our democracy, who care nothing for the future of industry, and who actually care nothing for the interest of the people whom they are superficially seeking to benefit.

Employees Want Work

At Pelzer, at Tucapau, and at the various other points in the South, where there have been recent labor disturbances, it is a well known fact that nine-tenths of the employees of these organizations are contented with their present high-wage scales and short schedules of hours, and would like to work on peacefully. Above all else they wish to work, and they fully intend to work, but the short-sighted few who cannot see far into the future, incited by the radical leadership of the paid organizers, seek to prevent the great majority within the industry from making an honest livelihood. They are not content to quit themselves, but endeavor to make drones and malicious harbingers of unrest out of all others.

What wonder is it that the great majority of the people who wish to work at times become so incensed as to attempt by force to remove the small hand full of minority in order that they may follow their peaceful pursuits? A great majority of the workers in the South today are not so much concerned with an increase in wage as they are with the establishment of the permanency of their present occupations and holding on to the wage which they now have. They want nothing more fervently than to work. There has been much talk of a 30-hour law, and a subsequent increase in wage. If the truth were known, the substantial, thinking classes of working people in the South are not pparticularly interested in such folly, for they can readily see that the cost of operation of the mills today is so high that the permanency of their own present position is jeopardized by the further increase in the cost, and may lose them their positions entirely. What matters it if the wage scale is higher and the hours shorter if they have no positions at which to work?

And this brings me to the most serious phase of my discussion. Not only do we find industrial relationships strained as a result of the disturbing influences of paid organizers and racketeers, but we find throughout the industrial South a determined effort on the part of the more radical element to completely underwine the solidarity of our democracy. Paid operators, some of them disguised under the titles of officials of accepted organizations, and others coming blatantly out into the open, and sowing the seeds of bolshevism and discontent throughout the industrial centers.

My attention was recently called to one man who apparently was following a legitimate occupation, but who actually was on the payroll of the Soviet government of Russia, and was doing his work so subtly that even the local intelligence officers find it difficult to follow his tracks.

We have reached the stage in our industrial development, gentlemen, when it is up to you as citizens, and each of you as members of your Rotary Club and representing the leading, thinking classes of citizens of the South, to exercise every care to ferret out and report all evidences of bolshevistic tendencies and assist the local authorities in protecting our legitimate industry and our thinking, constructive classes of working people, by completely ridding our Southland of this poisonous, disruptive influence.

Swing to Left

We are swinging entirely too far to the left. We as citizens must turn the pendulum the other way. Your attitudes as thinking citizens, and the attitudes of our constructive workers must be combined to take the industrial South out of a state of hysteria and place it on a solid, commonsense foundation.

It is with extreme regret that I notice this radical tendency development among our educational leaders. Our great universities, particularly in the North, have unfortunately allowed themselves to be swayed entirely too far to the left in an analytical study of what is popularly called the new sociology. When our educators allow themselves to be engulfed in this all-consuming and destructive sociological trend, they make scars upon our economic body that are difficult to heal. In fact, there is nothing but destruction ahead with a radical program, and we who have lived in a conservative atmosphere for so many years find it difficult to bring ourselves to a state of excitement and worry over the subtle efforts that are now being extended.

I thank God that I have the privilege of standing before you today as a representative of a conservative, solid little church college, which, with the other church colleges of the South, is more concerned with the development of a conservative, thinking, Christian type of men and women of commonsense, than the development of men and women of genius and high intellect and little morals. We are all a race of reformers. Our most dangerous reformers are those who try to point out to the uninformed a Utopia, where life is all play and no work, where we can reach prosperity with short cuts without privations, disappointments and difficulties of life. What folly! Everything worth while that we have today can only be reached by privation and hard work. What we need today is not shorter hours, but more work, more constructive effort, more production, production at lower cost, in order that more jobs may be created, that there may be a more general distribution of earning power and earning opportunity, in order tha tmore may consume, and in order

(Continued on Page 24)

TODAY'S COTTON DEMANDS BETTER BLENDING

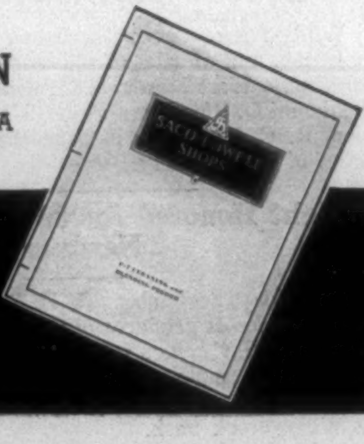
Above is a view of the opening room at Goodyear Fabric Corporation, New Bedford, Mass., equipped with 15 F-7 Feeders. In addition, the Goodyear mills at Clearwater, Ga., Decatur, Ala., and Cedartown, Ga., are also equipped with F-7's.

The F-7 Provides BETTER BLENDING

Carefully managed mills are today using F-7 Feeders in place of bale breakers. The blending is vastly superior, and an important cleaning operation is added. Write for "F-7 Feeder Bulletin."

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS — BOSTON

CHARLOTTE GREENVILLE ATLANTA



F-7 CLEANING & BLENDING FEEDER

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

Personal News

Willie Hunt of Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., is now overseer carding, Arnall Mills, Sargent, Ga.

H. F. Jackson is now assistant to M. C. Stone, superintendent Pacolet Mills, New Holland, Ga.

K. A. Duncan is now overseer cloth room, Jennings Cotton Mill, North Lumberton, N. C.

D. O. Bryant has resigned as superintendent Arnall Mills, Sargent, Ga.

R. T. Smith of Bessemer City, N. C., has become superintendent Arnall Mills, Sargent, Ga.

R. A. Hood, who has been cost clerk at the Tucapau (S. C.) Mills, has become paymaster at the Pelzer Mills.

Jimmie Ritter has been promoted from supply clerk to office man, Mansfield Mills, Dresden plant, Lumberton, N. C.

G. V. Pruitt has been promoted from overseer weaving to superintendent Mansfield Mills, Lumberton and Dresden plants, Lumberton, N. C.

C. E. Faulk has been promoted from second hand to overseer weaving, Mansfield Mills, Dresden plant, Lumberton, N. C.

R. A. Bain has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving, Mansfield Mills, Dresden plant, Lumberton, N. C.

M. M. Jordan has been transferred from overseer cloth room, Jennings Cotton Mill, to overseer cloth room in the Dresden plant of Mansfield Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

Charles B. Nicholas was elected treasurer of the Appleton Mills, Anderson, S. C., at a meeting of the directors held in New York. He was formerly treasurer of Otis & Co., Ware, Mass.

G. R. Hooper has been promoted to superintendent of the American Cotton Mills, Inc., Bessemer City, N. C. He has served with this organization for about a year. Prior to that he had been superintendent of a number of well known mills.

L. L. Bamberger has been appointed purchasing agent for the Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works, Lanett, Ala., and will have charge of all purchases of any nature whatsoever. He will also do a certain amount of supervisory work in the plant itself, in connection with processing.

William Berry has been given complete charge of the operation and of sales of the output of the Ware Shoals Bleachery, Ware Shoals, S. C., it has been announced by Benjamin D. Riegel, president. Under Mr. Berry's direction, R. C. Nicholas will have charge of the new York office of the bleachery.

Wright Honored for 30 Years' Service At Newberry

On Friday, September 6th, Z. F. Wright completed 30 years' service as president of the Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C. As a surprise gift to mark this thirtieth anniversary, employees of the mill presented Mr. Wright a sterling silver loving cup, the presentation being made at Willowbrook Park.

The cup was purchased by donations from the employees of the mill.

A list of those who contributed to the purchase of the cup for Mr. Wright was published in booklet form. Service records with the company were included. A large number have served even longer than Mr. Wright. The oldest record shown was that of J. R. Thornton, who has been at Newberry Cotton Mills 51 years. Other veterans include A. M. Danielson, 48 years; Cliff Alewine, 45 years; Ruth Burton, 45, and Hattie and Ophelia Vaughn with 42 years each.

Mill Men Worth Knowing

A series of pictures taken at random by representatives of the Textile Bulletin.

Robert F. Harris, superintendent of the United Spinners, Inc., Plant No. 3, Dallas, N. C. He has served in this position for the past 35 years, having been made superintendent at the age of 24 years when he was promoted to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father.

Engineering Sales Co. To Handle Kron Scales

The Kron Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., manufacturers of industrial scales, have appointed the Engineering Sales Company of Charlotte as their representatives in the two Carolinas, according to announcement made by J. C. Crittenden, of Birmingham, Southern factory representative. The Charlotte company, which handles a varied line of industrial equipment in the two States, is headed by S. R. and V. G. Brookshire.

The Kron Company has also recently appointed two additional Southern representatives, R. S. Kerr Company of Atlanta, for the State of Georgia, and Ebbert & Kirkman, Birmingham, for the State of Alabama.

Two Mill Men File Bankruptcy Pleas

Spartanburg, S. C.—William Pinckney Ligon and Henry Arthur Ligon of Spartanburg, officials of the Mills Mill of Greenville and Woodruff and the Mayfair Cotton Mills of Arcadia, filed voluntary petitions for personal bankruptcy in United States Court for the Western District of South Carolina at Greenville.

The petition of William Pickney Ligon, who is vice-president of both Mayfair Cotton Mills and Mills Mill, listed liabilities at $118,339.17 and assets at $20,185.52. Property claimed to be exempted totalled $1.90. Under liabilities were listed: taxes, $1,880.59; secured claims, $108,526.75; unsecured claims, $4,232.31; and accommodation paper, $3,669.52.

Of the assets, real estate accounted for $16,950. Other items were stocks and negotiable bonds, $3,045.52; stock in trade, $40; and household goods, $150.

The other petition, filed by Henry Arthur Ligon, president of Mayfair Cotton Mills and treasurer of Mills Mill, listed liabilities of $567,207.09 and assets of $20,586. Property claimed to be exempted amounted to $450.

Liabilities listed were taxes, $1,880.59; secured claims, $128,131.23; unsecured claims, $2,620.27; and accommodation papers, $434,575. Assets were given as real estate, $16,950; stock in trade, $300; household goods, $150; stocks and negotiable bonds, $3,186.

Master Mechanics' Meeting

A large attendance is expected at the meeting of the Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at Memorial Hall, Gastonia, N. C., on Friday, September 20th.

L. W. Misenheimer is chairman of this group and will lead the technical discussion. Questions for discussion include:

Pounds of steam generated per pound of coal.

Pounds of coal used per kilowatt hour.

Pounds of water evaporated per pound of coal.

Preventive maintenance in both cotton mills and finishing plants.

Which is the best drive, individual drive or group drive, properly arranged?

Selection of a new chairman for the group is scheduled for this meeting. Mr. Misenheimer's term expires on the meeting date.

Draper To Reopen Standard Looms Plant

Spartanburg, S. C.—Anouncement of plans for reopening the former plant of Standard Looms, Inc., now owned b ythe Draper Corporation, was made here by E. N. Darrin, vice-president of the latter firm.

It is expected that the plant will be put in operation the latter part of September, according to the announcement which also stated that Walter M. Brice, Jr., has been appointed superintendent.

Necessary raw materials have been ordered, it was said, and certain new and modern equipment is being installed.

The announcment was made as follows:

"It is expected that the plant formerly known as Standard Looms, Inc., and now owned by the Draper Corporation, will be put into operation the latter part of September. The necessary raw materials have been ordered and certain new and modern equipment is being instaled. All the patterns formerly used at this plant have been replaced by new Draper patterns.

"Walter M. Brice, Jr., has been appointed superintendent of this plant."

August Rayon Deliveries At Peak

Domestic rayon yarn shipments during August gained sharply over those for the preceding month to equal the previous monthly record established last January, according to the September issue of the *Textile Organon*, issued by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. The *Organon's* index of shipments for August at 550 compared with 433 in July and a 1934 monthly average of 340.

At the same time rayon yarn shipped in the last few months has been flowing freely into fabricating and consuming channels, with particular emphasis on woven items because of high silk prices, and stocks, therefore, declined from the end of July to only a seven weeks' supply at the end of Aufust, the *Organon* reports.

"With bare minimum stocks in the nature of a three-four weeks' supply, and with the active Fall season ahead, these end-of-August stocks are most reasonable in size," in the opinion of the *Organon*. In view of these favorable demand and consumption statistics, the industry was able on August 8th to raise viscose rayon prices two cents a pound, the textile paper reports.

Consumption of other textile materials also tended to show improvement, according to the *Organon's* figures. Estimates for August consumption of cotton are placed at 440,000 bales compared with 391,771 bales in July and 385,946 bales in June, with the probability of further future improvement in the demand for American cotton both at home and abroad as the result of the new cotton loan plan. Wool consumption has held up well with the weekly rate of apparel class wool consumption, clean basis, for the four weeks June 30th to July 27th at 5,894,000 pounds, showing a 4 per cent gain over the previous weekly rate of 5,677,000 pounds.

Silk deliveries to mills during August at 41,715 bales although substantially above the 1934 monthly average of 38,476 bales, declined under July, 1935, shipments of 44,166 bales. These data have, however, been influenced substantially by re-exports of silk to Canada.

"It will be remembered," the *Organon* states, "that in late July Canada announced an increased tariff duty on Japanese raw silk to be effective August 5th. The official figure for silk re-exports from the United States during July is 8,613 bales, which should be deducted from the 44,166 bales July delivery figure to give 35,553 bales actually delivered to strictly American mills during July. Estimates of August re-exports are smaller and average about 4,000 bales."

Sports Outing for Yarn Association

The annual sports outing of the Carolina Yarn Association will be held at Pinehurst, N. C., on November 1st and 2nd, it was decided at a meeting held in Charlotte on Monday. The Association has for several years past held a golf tournament for members and guests.

In addition to golf, this year's meeting will feature skeet shooting, horseback riding and other sports available at Pinehurst.

At Tuesday's meeting the programs of the various committee chairmen were discussed and approved. Chairmen are: Sam Diggle, tournament; Harry Dalton, invitation; R. D. Howerton, entertainment; and N. P. Murphy, prizes.

Officers are Bruce Giffin, Charlotte, president; Henry Stokes, Charlotte, vice-president; K. C. Loughlin, Charlotte, secretary, and J. R. Morton, Greensboro, treasurer.

OBITUARY

LON FRANKLIN

Anderson, S. C.—Lon Franklin, a former overseer at the Gossett Mills, was killed in an automobile accident in Washington, D. C. He had been making his home in that city for some time. Funeral services were held here.

Answers To Questions On Carding

In our issue of last week we published a number of questions on carding which were sent in by two of our readers. One was signed "Card Troubles" and the other signed "Anxious."

We will be glad to have a large number of readers take part in this discussion and letters on the subject will be welcomed.

Below we are publishing several answers to the questions.—Editor.

Answer To Card Troubles

Editor:

Replying to the question asked by "Card Troubles" in the issue of September 5th, I respectively submit the following:

Question—When a doffer comb band has been broken for some time, what makes the little balls that come out in the web?

Answer—The doffer ceases to function, hence an excess of cotton fills the cylinder clothing. A rolling action is set up. This creates the so-called cotton balls mentioned. Replace the band. Strip the cylinder. The card will operate properly, if in good condition.

Question—How long would the card continue to make them if it were not stripped?

Answer—Indefinitely, because if the cylinder wire is loaded and the doffer started, the mechanical movements continually present a loaded surface to the chopping edge of the doffer blade, which is really a continuation of the rolling action, rather than one of stripping the cotton freely from the cylinder into a deb.

Question—Why does a soft place, usually on the outer edge of the cylinder, fill up with cotton sooner than the rest of the card?

Answer—Soft places on the selvage denote loose clothing, not rigidly fixed tight like the central portions. It is therefore irregular. Naturally, an uneven distribution could be expected on the edge. Sometimes laps are uneven, with a greater portion of cotton on either end and when fed to the card, always tend toward the selvage of the card.

Question—Can a card actually manufacture some of the neps that worry us?

Answer—A card can manufacture a form of so-called nep, if not in perfect mechanical condition, and if the settings are not right for the staple or nature of the cotton being carded. The question is difficult, because of lack of description.

Question—Has anyone who uses oil on the cotton noticed that the card cylinder fills up more quickly with the dust and fly that it keeps down?

Answer—We have used the original oiling system for more than three years constantly on raw white cotton, dyed stock, making yarns from 20s to 60s, using various grades and staple stock from 7/8 to 1 5/16. When first applied we noticed the top strips darkened to some extent. An investigation proved that this was caused by a cleaning action of the lubricant used for spraying. Our cards had run many years without oil and when started the accumulation of a wax of gummy formation of black dirt, embedded in the pickers and cards seemed to dissolve. After awhile this condition cleared up. Our cards now run satisfactorily. The clothing and wire has since continued clean and bright, free from rust, even where a humidifier is located directly above and where we had trouble with the cards before starting the oil.

Question—When using oiled cotton do the little ends of seed and seed coats stay in the cylinder wire better or do they slip off into the doffer more freely?

Answer—We have a minimum of mote trash entering the laps, due to an effective cleaning system. On the pickers where the oil is applied, we noticed the beater waste particularly. Large balls or neps, especially on colored stock, usually rolled or wound into a ball-like formation about the size of a field pea to some as large as a marble, were more open, loose and softer when oil is used. In this respect we recovered much good fibre, because of this action of the oiled cotton. We have had to change the settings on the cards, including the doffer, depending on the cotton and other conditions, but in no case can we attribute it to the use of oil. We have no static electricity, which in our mill did seem to aid the formation of curled or neppy cotton. Tests made since using the oil do not show dirt or short fibre held in, as our weights check with former tests without the oiling process. We are not bothered with seed coats at the doffer; it is set to knock them out. It took us some time to learn how to run oil in the mill. When trouble came my carder, at times, suspected the oil, but we found adjustments are necessary, together with patience. I can state we did not expect oil to do mechanical work and our cleaning and carding system we consider second to none.

P. B. K.

Answer To Anxious

Editor:

On page 14 of the September 5th issue of the Bulletin, there appears a question on cards asked by "Anxious." He wants information as to how he may reduce the fly.

If he will back his mote knife brackets off to a point where he can angle his top mote knife to an angle of 70 degrees from a dead level and then set both knives as close as he can, I believe he will see a big difference. If it helps his trouble any or doesn't, I would like to see a line about it in this column of the Bulletin.

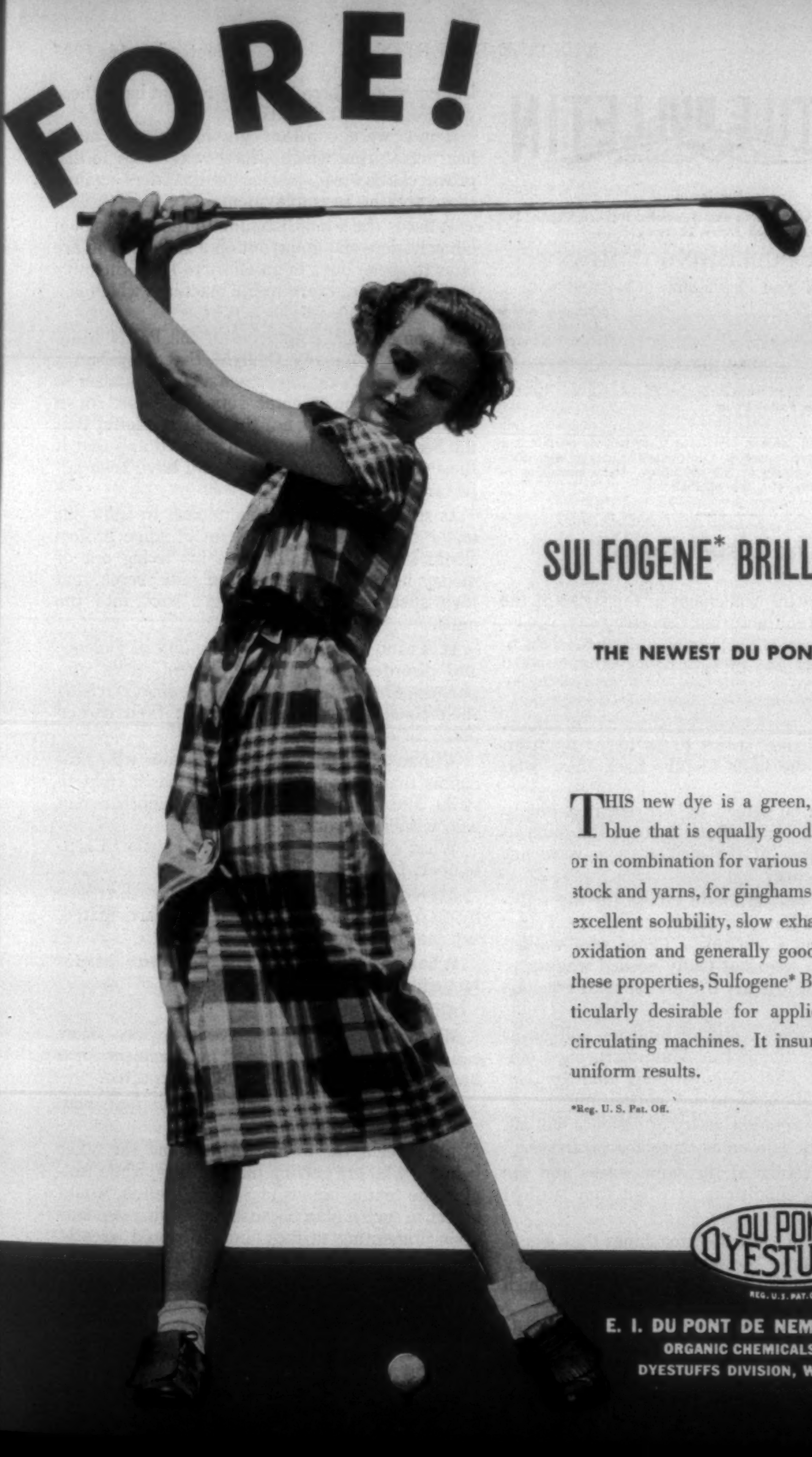
Try.

Editor:

In reference to questions by "Anxious," my experience teaches me that there are several things to be considered to reduce fly on a card. First to be considered is the licker-in. It should be kept the same diameter as the shop makes it so it will fit the circle of the licker-in screen. Also the licker-in wire has lots to do with it. A fine tooth wire with more teeth per inch will make less fly.

The next to be considered is the setting of the screens. The top back cylinder screen should be raised as high as you can get it without rubbing and set at this point to 12-1000 of an inch. The licker-in screen that joins to the cylinder screen should be set to 7-1000 of an inch to the licker-in to prevent the air from passing between the licker-in and screen. Set the toe of the licker-in screen next to mote knife 1/8 of an inch.

(Continued on Page 25)



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The Usual Result

A report of the settlement of the strike at the Pelzer Manufacturing Company says:

> Under the terms of the agreement, 65 strikers will be put back to work next week, 50 during October and 50 during each ensuing month until all of the strikers not accused of violence have been reinstated.

The entire settlement of this, as in almost every other strike, seems to be based upon an effort to get the mills to take back those who walked out.

What is to be gained by a strike if it finally simmers down to an effort to force the mills to take back those of the strikers who were not guilty of violence?

There was no legitimate excuse for the walkout of several hundred employees at the Pelzer Manufacturing Company. Those who walked out lost seven weeks of badly needed wages.

One woman lost her life and several received wounds.

Some who were guilty of violence will never work again in the Pelzer Manufacturing Company. Unless they disguise their identity they will never again work in any cotton mill.

Those who were not guilty of violence will get their jobs back as soon as there are vacancies.

They will return at the same wages and the same working conditions as when they walked out.

If they had not left their machines they would now be in exactly the same place as when they get back, but with the seven weeks' wages which they lost.

For several weeks after the general textile strike last September the entire fight of the union leaders was to force the mills to take back those who went out on the strike.

There were constant arguments and many hearings during which efforts were made to disprove charges of violence or disorders against those seeking re-employment.

What is the use of listening to the professional labor leaders and going out on a strike if you are later to spend days in an effort to force the mills to allow you to return to the machines which you left?

If some of the employees of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company thought that they had a grievance, it would have been a simple matter to have asked the general superintendent for a hearing and we have not the slightest doubt that the hearing would have been granted and that if their cause was just, there would have been adjustment.

It seems to us extremely foolish to walk out under the leadership or orders of some professional labor leader who gets his living out of money he collects from cotton mill people, and then spend days trying to get back into the mills.

It is even more foolish to be guilty of violence and disorders in trying to prevent, those employees who refused to strike, from exercising their constitutional right to enter their chosen places of employment.

A man is in an awkward position who proclaims that he is a free man and has a right to strike and then blocks the way of another man who wishes to work.

What was gained by the general strike in September, 1934?

Absolutely nothing. Those who lost their jobs by reason of disorders in which they participated, say that less than nothing was gained.

What has been gained by the Pelzer Manufacturing Company strike?

Absolutely nothing.

When mill employees have grievances they can and should go to the mill management for a hearing and the hearing should be granted.

If such a policy were generally adopted there would be few strikes.

John Peele, the former printer and the other printers who are getting nice salaries, while running the textile unions in South Carolina, would object to such a plan because their living depends upon fomenting strikes, but it would greatly benefit the mill employees.

The taxpayers also have an interest because it is stated that it cost the State of South Carolina $24,300 to keep the National Guardsmen at Pelzer.

Labor and Interstate Commerce

Chairman J. Warren Madden, of the new Labor Relations Board, said in a recent statement:

> The board's powers are expressly limited to the prevention of unfair labor practices "affecting commerce," and "commerce" is expressly defined as interstate or foreign commerce, except as to territories and the District of Columbia.
>
> The consequence of these limitations set by the Constitution upon the powers of Congress, and by the terms of the act itself, is that the powers of the board will not apply to a number of situations where there are unfair labor practices, but where these practices do not affect nor tend to create a situation which will affect the free flow of commerce.

If a mill decreased the pay of Tom Jones from $16 to $14 per week, or if they required him to work 42 instead of 40 hours, would that be obstructing the "free flow of commerce?"

If they refused to employ Jim Smith because he belonged to a labor union, would that obstruct the "free flow of commerce?"

We are not advocating any of the above, but just can not see how such acts would be obstructing the "free flow of commerce."

Commerce would flow just the same whether those engaged in the manufacture of the goods were paid $14 or $16, worked 40 or 42 hours or belonged to the United Textile Workers or that famous organization, "The Sons and Daughters of I Will Arise."

We can see no reason why any cotton mill should heed any order issued by the new Labor Relations Board.

Chinese Ordered to Wear Clothes

We note with interest the following cable:

> Canton, China, Sept. 1.—The government inaugurated today a rigorous dress reform ostensibly designed to discipline "exhibitionist flappers."
>
> Authorities decreed that sleeves must extend below the elbows and dresses below the knees. Long pants were required to be worn with slit skirts of native materials. The latter requirement was caused partly by a moral crusade of shocked citizens who complained that women were slitting their skirts to reveal bare thighs.
>
> The extra clothing degree was also motivated by the necessity of finding a market for the recently built government textile factory.
>
> Government servants and students were ordered to wear uniforms and men were forbidden to appear on the streets coatless or wearing pajamas.

Recalling the old saying that "if every Chinaman would add one inch to his shirt there would be prosperity in the cotton textile industry in America," we observe that the above regulations mean much more than one inch on the shirts.

Rulers may, however, order women to wear more clothes, but we have never seen one get away with it and we have the idea Chinese women will still wear slits or abbreviated skirts if they are the style in China.

The Business Cycle

In the weekly bulletin of the Brookmire Economic Service there is a theoretical but very interesting discussion of the business cycle covering prosperity and depressions.

They take the position that there are six stages of the business cycle, prosperity; boom; strained credit; collapse; depression; revival. And repeat.

New conditions have a new influence, and produce yet another set of circumstances; and so the process goes cumulatively on until at last the original economic conditions, with only minor variations, are once more repeated; and the cycle repeats. Thus,

> Prosperity breeds strain.
> Strain breeds collapse.
> Collapse breeds nervousness and general depression.
> Depression itself breeds healthier conditions.
> Healthier conditions give rise to confidence.
> Confidence improves; revival begins.
> It gains momentum, through credit expansion.
> Eventually revival leads to prosperity.
> Prosperity develops into over-confidence and boom.
> New strains develop.

Ultimately collapse eventuates, and the whole cycle repeats, with only minor variations or, at least, that is what the Brookmire Service asserts.

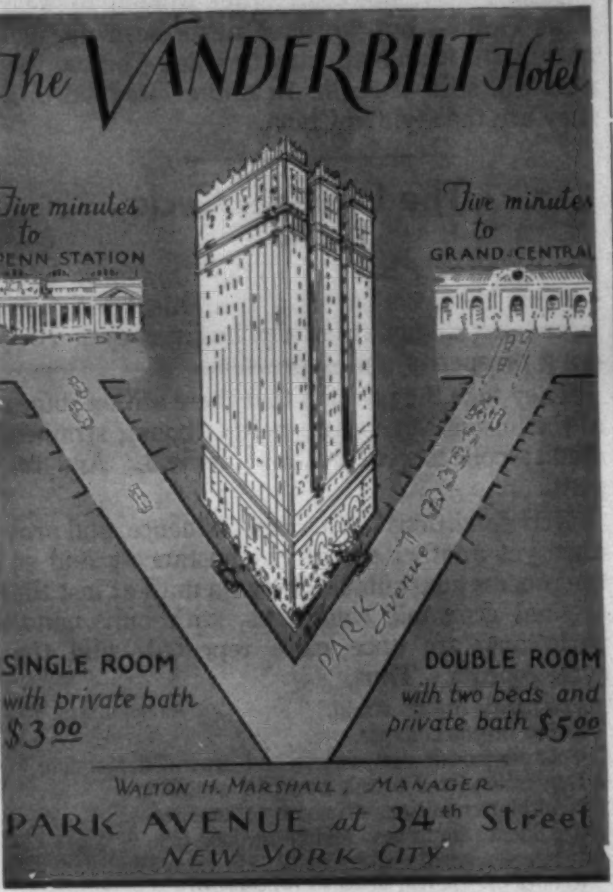
Labor Union Opposition Ineffective

We have often called attention to the fact that labor union leaders control very few votes and that very seldom have they been able to elect or defeat any candidate.

This has again been demonstrated in a municipal election at Macon, Ga., where J. Ralph Gay, organizer for the United Textile Workers, set out to defeat Mayor Herbert Smart for re-election. Mayor Smart won the election with a majority of 1,526 out of a total vote of 5,500.

The truth is that, in the ranks of those who are nominally members of the union, there are many who are good citizens and interested in good and honest government.

Such men quietly decide for themselves how they shall vote and pay no attention to the orders of a professional organizer like J. Ralph Gay.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Mill News Items

HEMP, N. C.—The Pinehurst Silk Mills are installing 364 additional dobby looms. The mill has been operating 456 looms.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—The Cascade Rayon Mills are installing 164 additional looms. The present equipment consists of 246 looms.

EAST MONBO, N. C.—The Superior Yarn Mills have just completed the overhauling of their spinning, the work having been done by Walker Engineering Co., Inc., textile engineers, of Gastonia, N. C.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—J. Foster Barnwell, general manager of the Abbeville Cotton Mills, has stated that after several meetings of the mill directors regarding the financial condition of the mills and considering the apparently unavoidable losses from the attempt to manufacture cotton goods, it has been decided to abandon the further manufacture of such goods and turn entirely to the manufacture of rayon products, as recently reported.

Steps have been taken for training, at once, the present mill employees in the manufacture of rayon fabrics; a competent demonstrator of the process has been assigned to Abbeville, where a large number of employees may learn the business. Others who cannot be taught at Abbeville will be given instruction in one of the plants of Deering, Milliken Company, located at Greenville. The necessary changes in machinery have been uathorized and will be speedily made.

The Abbeville Mills were established in 1898 and at first manufactured unbleached cotton sheetings designed for markets of the Far East.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Full time operations have been resumed in the mills of the Proximity Manufacturing Company.

These plants are White Oak Cotton Mills, Proximity Mills and Proximity Print Works, in which a curtailment schedule had been effective since about the middle of last April. The work week now embraces 40 hours instead of 32 as in the past five months.

At White Oak the carding and spinning departments already were operating with two shifts of 32 hours each week and now the members of each shift work 40 hours a week. About one-half of the looms at Proximity Mills were being operated by two shifts, and there is also an increase of eight hours a week in the operating time of each of the shifts. Similar increases in the work week elsewhere in the mills, at White Oak and Proximity, became effective this week.

At Revolution Cotton Mills, also constituting part of the Cone Mills here, full time operations have been in progress heretofore, so there is no change in the schedule there. Two shifts of 40 hours each are on the job at Revolution.

During the first week in August all of the Cone Mills here completely suspended operations, permitting the employees to have a summer vacation.

In the four plants approximately 4,500 workers are employed.

The increase in operating time is regarded as a very wholesome development. Cotton textile men generally have recently observed a better feeling in the industry; indications of general improvement in the business have been noted.

Mill News Items

MACON, GA.—The Bibb Manufacturing Company placed orders with Borne, Scrymser Company for their improved equipment for treating cotton.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Hannah-Pickett Mills No. 1 are completing the overhauling of their entire spinning, the work being done by a crew of Walker Engineering Co., Inc., textile engineers, of Gastonia, N. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The State Tax Commission took under advisement requests of the Alice Mills, of Easley, the Arkwright Mills, of Spartanburg, the Woodside Cotton Mills, of Greenville, and the Easley Mills, of Easley, for revisions of their 1935 property tax assessments.

KERNERSVILLE, N. C.—A plant addition costing $50,000 that will result in the addition of 175 employees and boost of about $12,000 a month in the payroll is the plan of expansion worked out by Vance Knitting Company.

The addition to the present plant will be 50x150 feet, three stories in height, built of brick and steel. The two buildings now in use are 40 by 90 and 50 by 100. The new unit will adjoin these.

The firm now employs about 200 persons and already has a monthly payroll of approximately $12,000.

Machinery for the plant has been purchased from May Hosiery Mills of Burlington. The firm will continue to manufacture seamless hosiery for women, the machines being for this type of work.

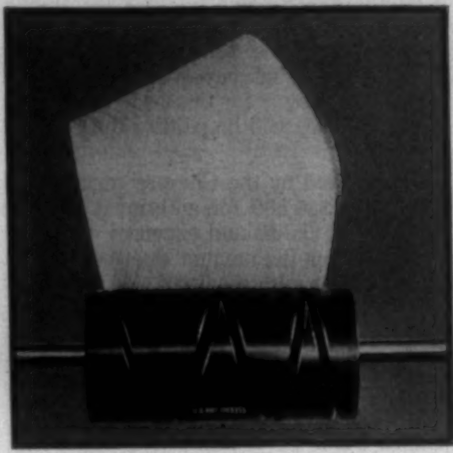
It is also said a tie-up has been affected with the May Hosiery Mills selling organization in New York which provides for the Burlington selling agency to dispose of most of the Vance Knitting Company's product.

Vance Fulp is president and J. J. Griffith is secretary and treasurer of the firm. The mill has been operating since 1920.

Other enlargements have been made recently at Kernersville. The AdamsMillis Company not long ago increased the number of employees from 275 to 575 with an approximate gain in payroll. The Southern Silk Mills recently moved their plant and executives offices from Greensboro to Kernersville. This mill has about 175 on the payroll.

GGEENVILLE, S. C.—Federal Judge H. H. Watkins signed an order in the U. S. District Court here sanctioning a $275,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by the Chesnee Mills, of Chesnee, S. C., which filed a petition for reorganization under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act. The order stated that the plan submitted by John A. Law, president of the Chesnee concern, is equitable and does not discriminate unfairly in favor of any class of creditors or stockholders; that it complies with the National Bankruptcy Act, and that it had been accepted on behalf of creditors holding more than two- thirds the amount of claims which have been allowed.

The plan of reorganization will go into effect at once, the order stated. Of the $275,000 to be loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the RFC will reserve funds sufficient to liquidate the processing taxes due Federal authorities by the mill. Judge Watkins stated that while his order confirmed the reorganization plan, it did not reserve jurisdiction over this proceeding for the purpose of judging the validity of the Government's claim



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against the mill for processing taxes accruing up to September 1st.

He said that in the event the AAA processing tax is held constitutional, the RFC shall pay over to the United States the amount retained by it for this purpose. If the tax is held illegal, this money will be paid to the Chesnee Mills.

The funds to be borrowed by the Chesnee concern will be divided so as to give $50,000 for additional working capital, $70,000 for taxes, claims and expenses of receivership, and $155,000, minus the amount due for processing taxes, for the settlement with creditors.

Total indebtedness of the plant is listed at $660,005. Under the reorganization plan notes and accounts payable will be divided into two classes. Creditors having claims exceeding $600 will receive as nearly 40 per cent of their claims as possible, 25 per cent of which will be in cash. Creditors with claims under $600 will receive 50 per cent of their claims in cash as full settlement.

Cotton Crop Forecast Is 11,489,000 Bales

An 11,489,000-bale cotton crop this year was predicted September 9th by the Department of Agriculture, representing a reduction of 309,000 bales from the estimate a month ago.

The Department said the drop was due largely to insect damage and continued dry weather.

Most of the reduction was predicted for Texas, where the forecast was 384,000 bales less than a month ago. A decline of 59,000 bales was shown for Oklahoma, only moderate changes were indicated for other States.

Declining to comment for publication, high farm officials apparently were pleased with the indicated smaller crop.

The price dropped somewhat when the August 1st estimate exceeded most private reports by several hundred thousand bales.

The Bankhead allotment for the nation this year is 10,500,000 bales. Producers must pay a ginning tax of six cents a pound on all cotton ginned in excess of the Bankhead crop-production control allotments.

The indicated crop this year is 1,853,000 bales more than the 1934 production. However, it is 3,177,000 bales less than the avverage production in the five-year period, 1928-1932.

A month ago a crop of 11,798,000 bales was indicated. Last year's production was 9,636,559 bales and the 1933 crop totalled 13,047,262 bales.

Ginnings of this year's crop to September 1st was reported by the Census Bureau as 1,132,739 running bales, counting round as half bales. To that date last year ginnings were 1,402,845 and two years ago, 1,396,139 bales.

The condition of the crop September 1st was 64.5 per cent of normal, compared with 73.6 a month ago, 53.8 a year ago, and 59.2, the 1924-33 average.

Indicated yield per acre is 192.0 pounds, compared with 198.3 a month ago, 170.9 a year ago and 177.1, the 1924-33 average.

The indicated abandonment of acreage after July 1st was reported as 1.8 per cent, compared with 2.4 per cent, the 1925-34 average. Cotton in cultivation July 1st was 29,166,000 acres, and the area remaining September 1st for harvest is 28,652,000 acres. The area picked last year was 26,987,000 acres.

The condition of the crop September 1st and indicated production by States follow:

Virginia, condition 78 per cent of a normal, and indicated production, 33,000 bales; North Carolina, 74 and 613,000; South Carolina, 67 and 739,000; Georgia, 69 and 1,031,000; Florida, 72 and 29,000; Missouri, 72 and 221,000; Tennessee, 64 and 373,000; Alabama, 68 and 996,000; Mississippi, 65 and 1,239,000; Louisiana, 64 and 604,000; Texas, 61 and 3,467,000; Oklahoma, 58 and 768,000; Arkansas, 61 and 823,000; New Mexico, 88 and 90,000; Arizona, 92 and 127,000; California, 82 and 225,000; all other States, 73 and 11,000; lower California (old Mexico), not included in California nor in United States total, 62 and 50,000.

Total ginnings prior to September 1st were 1,132,739. Ginnings prior to September 1st by States were:

Alabama, 163,382 running bales; Arizona, 2,634; Arkansas, 12,227; California, 493; Florida, 10,329; Georgia, 258,650; Louisiana, 107,022; Mississippi, 149,297; South Carolina, 46,250; Texas, 381,845; all other States, 610.

The Department predicted a slight decrease from the August forecast in the average yield of lint cotton per acre. The estimate per acre was 192 pounds compared with a forecast of 198.3 pounds on August 1st. The yield per acre in 1934 was 170.9 pounds and the average for the ten-yearer period, 1924-1933, was 177.1 pounds.

The Department estimated that 1.8 per cent of the acreage in cotton on July 1st has been abandoned, leaving 28,652,000 acres for harvest. In preparation of the August 1st report, the Department used the ten-year acerage abandonment of 2.4 per cent.

Officials said details of the administration's new loan-subsidy financing plan for cotton farmers this year has not yet been finally approved, but should be known probably this week.

World's Cotton Use Above Year Ago

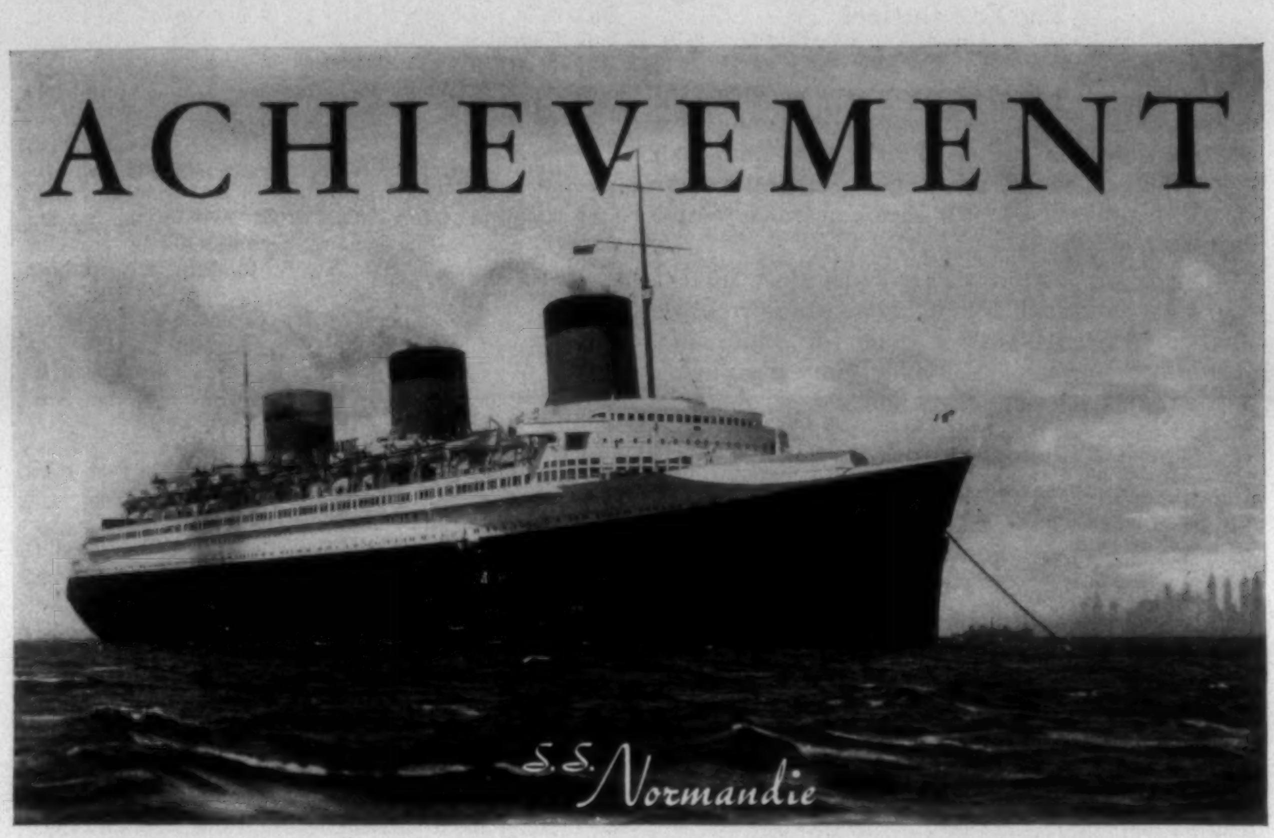
World cotton consumption for the season ended July 31, 1935, totalled 24,416,000 bales against 23,588,000 bales last year, according to the International Cotton Federation's annual statistics. The most striking feature was the big decline in consumption of American cotton which aggregated 10,582,000 bales, a decrease of 1,627,000 bales from last year.

Large increases were recorded in consumption of East Indian cotton totalling 5,599,000, a gain of 1,017,000 bales over last year. Egyptian cotton consumption totalled 1,084,000 bales, an increase of 122,000 bales over last year. Labelled sundries amounted to 6,881,000 bales, a rise of 1,316,000. These totals all exclude Germany, which forwarded no returns. American cotton exports to Germany for the year ended July 31, 1935, amounted to 446,704 bales against 1,433,228 for the previous season.

Total world mill stocks of all cottons, excluding Germany, as of July 31st, last, amounted to 4,561,000 bales against 5,120,000 a year ago. Of this total 1,654,000 was American against 2,187,000 last season.

World's total spindles on July 31st, last, numbered 153,775,000 as compared with 155,061,000 in January, last.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service tentatively estimates consumption of cotton in Germany during the 1934-35 season as comprising 371,000 running bales of American cotton and 597,000 running bales of foreign cotton, making a total of 968,000 running bales of all cottons. If these estimates are added to the returns of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners for the world exclusive of Germany, it is found that the estimated world consumption of cotton in the 1934-35 season as thus computed is 11,223,000 running bales of American cotton and 14,161,000 running bales of foreign cotton, making a total of 25,384,000 running bales of all kinds of cotton, compared with 25,512,000 a year ago.



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The Fall Outlook

(*Continued from Page 5*)

outlook has not been written with an idea that an overdose of optimism would be a good idea at this time, but rather to show that there is a good deal of sound reasoning behind the view that the mills are in for a season of pretty active business.

This is not written with any idea that the textile mills have shaken loose from all the troubles that have been besetting them for some time. The processing tax is still a long way from being settled and has unquestionably been holding back business in a number of quarters. And there is a good deal of uncertainty as to just how the government cotton loan plan is going to affect the prices of the raw material that the mills use. But in spite of these things, the present outlook looks good.

All in all, business and industry appear headed into a period of good fall activity and advancing prices. Now that Congress has gotten from under its "must" (or mussed) program, the chances for just plain ordinary good business are a lot more hopeful than they have been in a long time.

Plain Talk On Textile Situation

(*Continued from Page 12*)

that our products may compete with the world products.

What chance have we of retaining a superficial position against the wage scales of the Japanese which approximate only 10 per cent of our own high wage scales? A great industrial engineer recently told me that we are facing the necessity of a shrinkage of 25 per cent in American spindles. Such a shrinkage will involve a reduction in employment, and all of our superficial efforts cannot avoid it.

Had the NRA succeeded 100 per cent as a nationalistic program, it would by the same degree have completely defeated an international program, and the world is entirely too small for the United States to live to itself. Industrially and agriculturally we are stepping aside today and gracefully turning over our erstwhile profitable business to our foreign competitors. All of this we are doing in an ill-advised effort, encompassed by the new sociology, designed superficially to help the working classes of people.

We, as Rotarians and citizens of South Carolina and of the United States, should help the working classes of people. We should sponsor an increase of the income of the farmer and of the workers in the industrial sections. Both are essential to our prosperity, but we can't accomplish the job superficially. It can only be accomplished by an acceptance of personal responsibility by each individual farmer and worker, and by the development of markets for the products which they make. The sooner we as citizens and as educators apply ourselves assiduously to squelch the many-headed demon of the new sociology every time he shows himself, the sooner and the more constructivvly will we serve our great democracy.

We need more church colleges that teach commonsense and Christianity, along with their education. We need more Rotary Clubs to keep their feet on the ground and preach commonsense to the people. We need more statesmen, who are not so much concerned with votes as they are with the development of the future, as well as the present, of the masses of the people. Altogether we need less hysteria and more solid determination to build rather than to destroy.

Conditioning Waste Stocks

New York.—The Borne, Scrymser Company announces an automatic mechanical method of conditioning various waste stocks, such as comber waste and especially garnetted stocks for moisture regains. It is stated this new method adds materially to the value of the stocks for carding and spinning purposes, in addition to the moisture

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control. The past few months have shown a decided interest along this line in textile manufacturing. Reworked stocks of this nature have always been difficult to run, usually addition of good grade cotton was necessary to effect satisfactory carding and spinning.

Answers To Questions On Carding

(*Continued from Page 16*)

Next get the right angle on mote knife which you will not find the same on any two cards unless they are all perfectly level. Set top mote knife to licker-in 27-1000 of an inch and bottom 22-1000 of an inch. If you will experiment with a card and follow the above suggestions you can soon tell how you can reduce or increase your fly and have each card making the same grade of fly.

A card setter should know each card if he has been on the job any length of time and how to adjust each card to produce the quality that is wanted. CARDER.

Answers Both Letters

Editor:

In regard to two letters, asking questions on carding, I give what information I can.

FIRST LETTER—SOME QUESTIONS ON CARD TROUBLES

Question 1—When doffer comb band has been broken, this causes stretch in band, causing doffer comb to run irregular speed. This is what causes the little balls, the cylinder flats and doffer become full of this rolled or ground up fiber. When this is found, card should be stripped out with roller at once. If not it will continue to make these balls for several hours or until all of this has worked out of cylinders.

Question 2—Soft places on edge of cylinder come from grease or oil, works out of cylinder bearing around cylinder to clothing. This grease or gum causes wire to fill up. To overcome this have cylinder bearing wiped off once weekly, have loose end redrawn and keep bearing clean on outside.

Card can make neps because of dull wire, card in need of stripping, doffer set too far away from cylinder, slack doffer band, loose clothing, stray wire on taper not properly cut, front or back plate too close to flats causing wire to become loose in flats, back plate too far from flats will cause flats to fill up.

Question 3—If too much oil is used, cylinder flats and doffer will fill up. When using oil cards should be stripped more often.

SECOND LETTER—FLY WASTE ON CARDS

Question 1—To reduce white cotton in motes on cards try these settings: Screen under licker-in should be set to 17, if screen is smooth and not bruised, this will stop your trouble there. Large screen under cylinder set back at licker-in at 10 the middle to 29, front at doffer to button on gauge.

Question 2—You should keep your card sliver as clean as possible regardless of number you run. Of course, if you can cut down on production on cards due to finer numbers, you will be able to clean it better for it gets more carding. H. G. H.

To Protect Wool Of Sheep

Brisbane, Australia.—Covering sheep with rugs to produce cleaner wool and to speed up the fattening process is the subject of experiments at present being conducted in Australia.

According to J. Henshaw Jackson, well-known in the wool trade of South Australia, rugging prevents dust and burr from getting into the wool, and also, by keeping the sheep warm, makes the animal get fat more quickly.

A leading grazier in the Ealtbush country of South Australia has ordered 300 rugs with which he proposes to try the experiment.

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Write for Bulletin K-15

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Burlington, N. C. — Baker-Cammack Textile Company of Graham did not owe Brown Hosiery Mills, Inc., of this city, $3,100 for breach of contract, according to a verdict returned in the Superior Court in Graham.

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Hoosac Case Filed In Supreme Court

Washington.—The Government has filed the Hoosac Mills case in the United States Supreme Court for consideration when the court convenes on October 7th.

The Deartment of Justice filed a writ of certiorari for review of the decision in the case of the United States vs. Butler, et al., receivers of the Hoosac Mills Corporation.

This was the AAA cotton processing and floor stock tax case, reversed on July 15, 1935, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit by a two-to-one decision after a Government victory in the district court. It involved the constitutionality of processing taxes imposed by the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The filing of the petition will be deferred pending approval by the President of the recently adopted amendments to the AAA Act. These, in the opinion of Government counsel, are pertinent in consideration of the question of delegation of legislative power.

Unless the Supreme Court grants this writ the case will not be heard.

Government's time for filing the petition did not expire until October 13th. But, since the respondent has twenty days after the filing of a petition within which to answer, the early action was taken by the Government to insure that the question of certiorari would be ready for the court's consideration on October 7th.

World Consumption Of Cotton Forecast

Washington.—The world supply of cotton probably will not be materially different this season than last, when it was 39,300,000 bales, since the probable increase in production this year may be offset by the reduction in carryover on August 1st, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on world cotton prospects.

Despite unfavorable weather in many foreign producing countries it now appears that the total foreign acreage and production will be larger than last season. However, the world carryover of cotton on August 1st this year was about 2,900,000 bales less than on the same date a year ago.

World consumption of all cotton in the season just ended was about the says, says the bureau, as in the preceding season, and slightly more than the 10-year average. Consumption of American cotton ,however, decreased about 2,350,000 bales from the preceding season, and was about 2,275,000 bales less than average.

Mill consumption of foreign growths increased about 2,350,000 bales over 1933-34 and exceeded world consumption of American cotton by 2,800,000 bales. During the 10 years ended 1932-33, world mill consumption of America had exceeded that of foreign growths by approximately 3,000,000 bales.

Exports of American cotton during the season just ended totalled 4,800,000 running bales, or about 2,700,000 bales less than in the preceding year.

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Business in cotton goods last week was less active than during the preceding week, although sales were fairly large. The price situation remained firm despite the smaller volume. Prices on a number of lines, including printed percales, showed further advances. They sold well after the advances were put into effect.

One of the largest sellers advances prices on ginghams, flannels and other fabrics and the higher prices were followed by other merchants.

The larger business in print cloths, sheetings and other gray goods has left the mills with larger unfilled orders than they have had for some time.

Carded broadcloth sales included good amounts of the 112x60s at 9¾c, and there was some activity on 128x68s carded at 10¾c, with several holding for 11c. On 100x60s, there were scattered quick sales at 8⅝c and the 80x60s were moved in small lots at 6⅞c. Some business was done on 80x56s at 6¾c.

Sheetings held quiet and prices were unchanged. Some moderate business had been done during the week, but sheetings lacked active support and production has continued very low. If and when the bag trade resumes buying, most traders look for shortages in some of the more widely used constructions.

In the fine goods division trading continued to lag and there was little or no inquiry for combed lawns. Some sellers have marked up prices and most mills consider the advances justified, but they have been unable to get sufficient inquiry to make the advances hold, with the result that goods were available at the price levels which had prevailed at the end of last week.

Combed broadcloth trading appeared to have tapered off considerably, but mills had booked sufficient business to make shortages of quick deliveries a definite threat. The 128x68s were regarded as firm at 12½c for all but actual spot deliveries, and 12⅜c could be done on the spots in only one or two sources.

Sales of rayon fabrics were not very large, scattered sales of various constructions involving only a small yardage.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5⅛
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9¼
Brown sheetings, standard	9¾
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7¾
Dress ginghams	17¼
Staple ginghams	10

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Sales of yarns were slightly higher during the week. Business near the week-end included some larger orders and the volume of small orders was larger. The price situation was unchanged from the previous week. Specifications on old orders showed improvement and shipments were larger. At present there is apparently less uneasiness among buyers regarding protection in the event of a change in the processing tax. The sales clause adopted some time ago is being approved more generally and it is believed that the tax question will have less effect on future business than was the case in the early summer months.

Some buyers are apparently expecting lower prices and continue to delay covering their fall needs. Spinners have not been able to advance prices to any material extent, but have held them in the face of lower cotton prices and there seems to be a general determination to hold firm.

Wehre einquiries come through which involve the latter part of the year, present practice is to hold out for full prices, as most spinners decline to grant concessions on the later deliveries. It is frequently reported that very little forward business is being placed, but some customers are inquiring for enough yarn to cover them through the balance of the year, on the theory that probably the trade won't know much more in December than it knows now.

Many of these inquiries, however, show customers count on locating somebody willing to book the business at distinctly lower prices than those now prevailing. This is at variance with the yarn spinners' notion of what constitutes the proper trend in view of small stocks of yarn, and the trade arriving at the beginning of fall with a great deal of covering yet to be done. Selling agents have been instructed to quote only as approved by their sources, on the ground that if the yarn mills fail to get cost or a little profit during the next few months, they may have to wait a long time for another opportunity.

Meanwhile, shipping requisitions continue active, both in carded and combed peeler departments.

A fairly good business in combed yarns was reported. Knitters were moderate buyers of yarns wanted for delivery during the next several weeks. Prices were unchanged.

Southern Single Skeins	
8s	27 -—
10s	27 -—
12s	27½-—
14s	28 -—
20s	30 -—
26s	32½-—
30s	34 -—
36s	38 -—
40s	40 -—

Southern Single Warps	
10s	27 -—
12s	27½-—
14s	28 -—
16s	28½-—
20s	30 -—
26s	32½-—
30s	34 -—
40s	40 -—

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps	
8s	27 -—
10s	27½-—
12s	28 -—
16s	29 -—
20s	30½-31
24s	32½-—
26s	32½-—
30s	35 -—
36s	39 -—
40s	41 -—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
8s	27 -—
10s	27½-—
12s	28 -—
14s	28½-—
16s	29 -—
20s	30½-—
24s	32½-—
26s	33½-—
30s	35 -—
40s	41 -—
40s ex.	42 -—
50s	50 -—

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
8s	27 -—
10s	27½-—
12s	28 -—
16s	29 -—
20s	30 -—

Carpet Yarns	
Tinged carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	23½-25
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	25 -—
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	26½-27½

Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
8s, 1-ply	23 -—
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24 -—
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	25½-—
12s, 2-ply	26 -—
16s, 2-ply	28 -—
20s, 2-ply	29½-—

Southern Frame Cones	
8s	26 -—
10s	27 -—
12s	27½-—
14s	28 -—
16s	28½-—
18s	29 -—
20s	29½-—
22s	30½-—
24s	31½-—
26s	32½-—
28s	33½-—
30s	34 -34½
40s	40 -—

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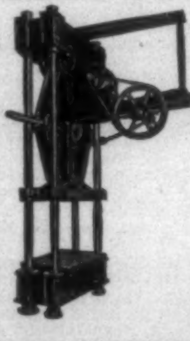

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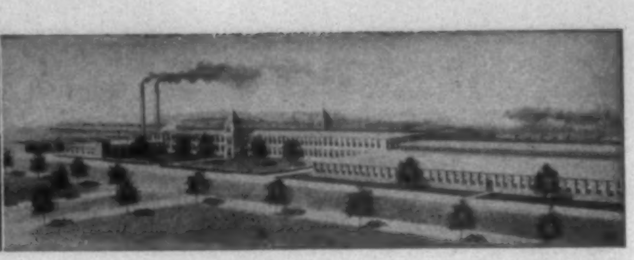

Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

LUMBERTON, N. C.

MANSFIELD MILLS, INC.—LUMBERTON AND DRESDEN PLANTS IN EAST LUMBERTON AND JENNINGS COTTON MILL IN NORTH LUMBERTON—W. H. GIBSON, JR., GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Pictures taken in the rain are no good, so here's hoping to shoot you folks in fair weather next time. However, I believe that some of the fault was in the printing, and I'm going to have another party try these negatives. Lumberton folks are good looking and we are not going to have them looking like Pembroke Indians. If the next printer gets clearer pictures, will use them later. Mr. Gibson said they wouldn't do, and what he says generally proves true.

And is everything going nicely at Mansfield Mills? I'll say they are. Nobody worrying over short time here. Some departments on three shifts. And HOW can some mills run without a hitch, when others can hardly crawl? Get the answer in the attitude of operatives, such as are employed in these mills.

They have confidence in their employers, and resent interference from outsiders. These operatives do not allow labor agitators to advise them. They know they have as much or more sense than walking delegates, and that they are capable of doing their own thinking. These people know that the application of good common sense, plus loyal co-operation, is the best lubrication known for operating business of any kind.

They know that the mills can not run at continued loss. They knew it is to their interest to work WITH as well as for the management. Messrs. H. B. Jennings, president and treasurer, and F. P. Gray, secretary and assistant treasurer, along with that dynamic force, W. H. Gibson, Jr., general superintendent, have always given them a square deal, and these people know it. Nothing is ever "pulled over" on them; they are not treated inconsiderately at any time.

So, the happy conditions and relationship that exists between employer and employee, here or anywhere, depends as much on one as on the other; and in these hectic days it is a real joy to find a community at peace with the world and each other, enjoying the fruits of their labor and thankful for the God-given right to work. Who wants to be a parasite?

There have been a number of changes and promotions here since the resignation of of Supperintendent Wm. Miller (see Personals). G. V. Pruitt is now superintendent of the Lumberton and Dresden plants, taking much of the load from the shoulders of General Superintendent W. H. Gibson, Jr., who for some time has been terribly overworked—but he has the happy faculty of *enjoying* his work, and the harder the problem the better he likes it. Probably that is why he does not seem to get older, while most folks in his position show the strain.

"Such a good company to work for" has a lot to do with it, of course; that is what Mr. Gibson gives as one big reason for his unfailing good humor and continued optimism.

COMMUNITY WORK

There's a splendid Community House ,well furnished, where sweet and gracious Christian women look after the physical and spiritual well being of the people. Young people, especially, care carefully taught the Scriptures, and it is amazing to know how even the small boys are growing in grace. You don't hear of them throwing rocks and breaking windows, or doing other mean tricks so common among boys in many communities. They are growing up to be real gentlemen, holding respect for others, and commanding respect and admiration for themselves.

It did my heart good to have them call "Hello, Aunt Becky!" and "Howdy do, Aunt Becky," as I rode through the village of Dresden Mill. The rain was so bad, I did not visit around as I had hoped to do, nor get as much news about the good work going on as I might have under better weather conditions.

Stuck my feet under the Gibson table as usual—had a long talk with "Mother Gibson," Mr. Gibson's mother, a grand soul. Sometime ago as I passed through I told her she must get her hair bobbed to be my Pal, and she did it! As soon as I went in, I saw that she was a real flapper and she looks lovely with her pretty gray hair bobbed. And she likes it, as I knew she would.

Young Mrs. Gibson gave me a basket of grapes from which I now have two quarts of fine jelly.

KEY MEN AT LUMBERTON PLANT

H. L. Davis, overseer carding, and J .B. Miller, overseer spinning; C. E. Faulk, overseer weaving first, and C. E. Humphrey, on second shift weaving; R. A. Bain, second hand in weaving, recently promoted from loom fixer; M. M. Jordan, overseer cloth room; G. F. Branch, tying-in; Jimmie Ritter, office man, promoted from supply clerk; J .C. Humphrey, supply clerk; G. F. Flowers, master mechanic for both mills. Cal Suggs, weaver, and W. D. Caulder, fixer, like to keep posted and read good textile papers.

Other readers are W. J. Coleman, cotton grader, and Geo. S. Hargrave, manager of the village store for Dresdren and Lumberton Mills. It's a nice store, too, just for the convenience of the people who do not care to take the trip to the city proper, when in need of something.

Jennings Cotton Mill

This is in North Lumberton, and a really pretty place. Folks in East Lumberton think that Mr. Gibson is a little partial to this place, and here they think maybe he is partial to East Lumberton. Seems to me he is in love with both places.

Mr. Dawkins, the superintendent, is happy to have his dreams come true at last—in a nice Community Center for Jennings, with two Christian women in charge and good work going on and numbers increasing in interest each week. Mr. Dawkins has wanted this for his community for some time and is glad to see so much interest taken by the young people.

The key men here are A. A. Dawkins, superintendent; R. E. Duncan, overseer carding and spinning, first, and C. R. Deaton on second shift; J. L. Stephens, overseer first shift weaving and C. A. Fogleman on second shift; K. A. Duncan, overseer the cloth room, and K. F. Haman in charge of shipping.

A. E. Barber, manager of the store, certainly has an attractive display of dry goods; selected them himself, too.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

Neisler Mills, Inc.—Margrace, Patricia and Pauline Mills

Twenty-five or more years ago, it was generally conceded that the South could manufacture nothing but coarse sheeting and other common fabrics. Now everything that is produced, from the finest gossamer weaves to copies of Oriental rugs, is successfully manufactured in the South, and about every kind is produced right here in the Carolinas.

At Neisler Mills one finds high grade Jacquard cotton and rayon bedspreads, damask and plush goods in colors and patterns that are irresistable. And such a happy family of healthy, bright-eyed and smiling operatives. Why shouldn't they be?—working for such congenial people as the Neislers.

In days forever gone, some manufacturers did not want their operatives to read. I remember one superintendent who told me he preferred working people who could not read! (He was out of a job as soon as his president learned of his attitude a few days later!)

Now, every manufacturer wants his people to be well posted, and the Neislers are among the progressives who give every encouragement and assistance toward getting good literature in the hands of their people.

C. E. Neisler, Jr., president, J. A. Neisler, secretary, and P. M. Neisler, treasurer, make a trio that is hard to duplicate. Frank Roberts is superintendent of all three mills.

Department Heads, and Others

J. C. Jolly is superintendent of carding and spinning, warping and slashing in all the mills; C. L. Jolly, overseer carding and spinning, Margrace. L. Z. Cloninger, overseer weaving, Margrace; W. H. Short, overseer plush department; R. P. Sanders, overseer warping and slashing, Margrace; R. H. Webb, overseer dyeing—also R. P. Thomas.

The Patricia Mill has weaving only; Charlie Moss, overseer, and M. B. Moss, assistant weaver.

Pauline, across town, has some live wires in lead; Myron Rhyne is overseer carding and spinning and W. C. Parish, overseer weaving. A. A. Jolly is general handy man, trouble finder and rectifier, and is as as jolly as his name.

Phenix Mills Going Nicely

Everything humming nicely here, people happy and a big fish fry to be staged soon if all the fish didn't drown during the recent rains.

This mill has improved in appearance inside during the past few years, and work seems to be running especially good.

There have been no recent changes in overseers here. All the key men take the TEXTILE BULLETIN, now that we have secured the master mechanic, W. E. Owen, and made it one hundred per cent.

There is always a good joke going on someone here. This time they tell one on the pretty office girl. A smart salesman was trying to flirt with her, and she flared up and told him she positively detested traveling men and wouldn't marry one if selected by Santa Claus.

"Oh, I see," said the traveling salesman. "I suppose a well digger would be your ideal; you'd always know where to find him!"

It is always a pleasure to visit Phenix, where J. D. Smith, office man, L. W. Hamrick, assistant treasurer, and C. G. White, superintendent, and all the overseers give a hearty welcome and cordial assistance in my work.

HARTSVILLE, S. C.

It's worth a trip through hard rains to meet the congenial officials and overseers at Hartsville Cotton Mill. Treasurer M. T. Twitty is never too busy for a little visit, and Superintendent W. A. Carpenter has been one of our friends for thirty years or more—when we used to work in old Newberry Cotton Mills, at Newberry.

One of the most attractive scenes to be found at a mill is viewed from the front windows by operatives. A spacious green lawn shaded by lovely trees, with the pretty office and lots of shrubbery, makes a restful picture.

Superintendent Carpenter is a widower, but there are some doubts that he will remain one for long. He is a well-preserved man, and here's wishing him happiness, should he make a second matrimonial venture.

J. C. Morton is overseer carding; B. M. Simpson, overseer spinning; J. C. Kelley, slasher; L. E. Blackmon, weaver; G. W. Shaw, second hand in weaving; F. D. Taylor, cloth room; Robert Hammond, a live young machinist, temporarily acting as master mechanic while the master mechanic is sick.

GAINESVILLE, GA.

Gainesville Cotton Mills

Found this big mill running top speed with a few changes since our last visit. We used to "kid" Mr. Allen, the overseer spinning, that the large, vacant space in his room could easily be used as a banquet hall or maybe a nice square dance, but now that space has given way to about 60 modern spinning frames. Mr. Morrison, the carder, is a fine fellow and co-operated wonderfully in helping us get the Bulletin into the hands of his "sometime will be" overseers, and there's Mr. Bridgman, weaver, and Frank Tucker, overseer cloth room; Mr. Reese, supply clerk, and Mr. Jubin, master mechanic. These are all fine folks and a picture of these and the new superintendent, J. W. O'Neal, will be shown at a later date.

We would like to take this method of expressing our sincere appreciation to Mr. Aubrey Smith, the newly-appointed secretary and treasurer, for his full co-operation and courtesies.

W. F. Sattler; Jacksonville, Fla., Truscon Steel Co., 3rd and Clark Sts.; Knoxville, Tenn., Truscon Steel Co., 606 Burwell Bldg.; Memphis, Tenn., Truscon Steel Co., 586 Shrine Bldg.; New Orleans, La., Truscon Steel Co., 1143 Canal Bank Bldg.; *Norolk, Va., 22nd & Manteo Sts., W. C. Utley; *Richmond, Va., 736 Central Nat'l Bank Bldg., A. P. Long. *Indicates laboratory.

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Cotton Manufacturing Industry Improved

The cotton manufacturing industry of this country has undergone a pronounced improvement during the past month, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service on Monday. Following light sales of goods and heavy curtailment of machinery activity for several months, mills have booked a large volume of cloth orders in the last four weeks and have begun to increase their operations.

"The improvement in the domestic mill situation which began about four weeks ago," says the Exchange Service, "has not only been maintained but has become broader and more pronounced. The volume of new cloth business booked by the mills has increased and prices have risen, on fine, medium, and coarse unfinished goods, and on a wide variety of finished fabrics. Definite improvement is seen in industrial as well as apparel goods. Sales by mills have been much in excess of production in the past month.

"The strength of the buying movement has been shown by the fact that cloth prices have risen while cotton prices have fallen, resulting in a substantial widening of manufacturing margins from the very narrow range reached early in the summer. Stocks of goods at the mills are beginning to decline, and they will fall further as forward shipments are made on orders booked in the past month. Cotton manufacturing plants in all divisions of the industry are gradually increasing operations, and activity is rising in the cloth finishing industry.

"The only interesting development in the foreign mill situation is a somewhat better volume of yarn sales by English mills and some evidence that those mills did better as to bookings of yarn orders early in August than was currently reported. But this merely helps to make up for poor yarn business earlier in the summer, and has not as yet resulted in any increase of mill operations in Lancashire. No important change is reported in mill activity or in yarn and cloth market conditions on the Continent.

"Japan cabled again this past week that yarn and cloth sales there were running below output, and mill margins were poor, pointing to possible further curtailment of mill activity. But it is implied in foreign mill advices, both from Europe and the Orient, that yarn and cloth demand is being held back by a feeling of uncertainty as to cotton prices, and that better business may develop when confidence in the raw material market is restored. In Europe, the outlook is beclouded by the serious political situation. The movement of American cotton from foreign ports to foreign mills continues to run below last year, totalling 359,000 bales in the past four weeks compared with 399,000 in the same weeks last year."

More New York Offices for Southern Mills

High Point, N. C.—A number of Southern hosiery mills are preparing to follow the trend of establishing New York offices for their sales organizations since competitive conditions in which many mills have their offices there on a permanent basis in contact with the market makes it necessary to do likewise. A half dozen or so in this territory are slated to take the step shortly or have done so in recent weeks, and others may follow.

The change of sales handling will affect the set-up of sales organizations to some extent, inasmuch as sales managers will be in more direct touch with the large outlets for goods than was the case through the commission houses; in fact, a leading mill man whose office has been maintained in New York for some while says that the commission operators are resigned to the development by which the individual mills are almost forced for competitive reasons to maintain their separate offices in New York to get a type of business that will no longer use the commission houses in driving the type of bargains it requires.

Some mills, not anxious to take on the expense of maintenance of the additional office, are reported working out arrangements by which groupings may be made so that one offce may represent more than a single line where those lines are not directly competitive.

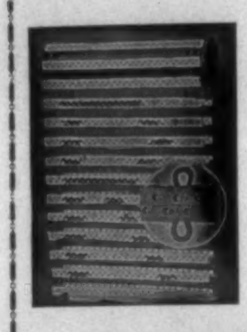
Rayon Shipments Ahead Of Production During August

Shipments of rayon yarns during August were about 10 per cent higher than production during the same period, it is estimated in the market, these calculations being based on showings of various companies.

A number of the producers state they have reduced their stocks of yarn and this reduction by the industry is believed to be in the neighborhood of two million pounds.

Acetate producers claim to be well sold and some of them insist they have sold every pound they can spare. In this branch of the trade the stocks were not nearly as high as with the viscose process producers so that shipments have been limited by actual production.

Stocks of viscose process yarns are considerably lower than the peak reached some months ago and while being steadily reduced, they are still of sufficient size to be an equalizing factor in the supply of yarns preventing acute shortages in the most wanted numbers.



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COMPANY MEMORANDUM

To: Textile Research Department

From: Mill Starch Division

Following is inquiry we received from the Mills of :-

What effect does the change in fluidity of a starch have upon the amount of size deposited upon the yarn, and the relation between the two?

Kindly let us have your report as soon as possible.

COMPANY MEMORANDUM

To: Mill Starch Division

From: Textile Research Department

Answering your recent memo in reference to inquiry from the Mills of our laboratories report as follows:-

The higher the fluidity of the starch the greater the absorption of starch by the yarn. A thin starch penetrates whereas a thicker starch "lays" more on the surface. In changing from a low fluidity to a higher fluidity more starch must be used per kettle. This varies, depending on the fluidity of the starch and the conditions in the mill. A better penetration will be obtained from the higher fluidity, but more weight secured and more yarn slashed per kettle.

THE facilities of our Research Department are at your disposal We hope you will feel free to take advantage of this service.

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